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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

DEPARTMENT

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1896

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REPORT OF NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS (1896).

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For the Fortnight ending the 15th January 1896.

No. 1 of 1896.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Loyalty of the Indian Muhammadans towards England.

2. Under the head "Turkish affairs" the ALHAMI, of the 4th January, after briefly narating the several events which occured with reference to the Armenian question, states ~~the the~~ that the educated Muhammadans of India are glad to observe that the good wishes of the Indian Muhammadans in general outweigh their sympathy towards Turkey, and that England is the guardian and defender of her Muhammadan subjects who should be grateful to her.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(d) Education.

A suggestion regarding Pariya schools.

18. A correspondent to the PARIYAN, of the 4th January, reporting that the Local Fund school opened for the Pariyas in the village of Nattarasankottai in the Sivaganga zamindari is without a teacher, says that Vellala teachers and Brahmin inspectors will never do for Pariya schools, and suggests the advisaibility of keeping all the Pariya schools in the district of Madura under the management of the missionaries or of the Madura Pariya Reform Society with a Pariya as superintendent, on the ground that he will evince a greater interest in the education of his own race than what may be expected from high castemen.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Maltreatment of natives in South Africa.

46. The VETTIKODIYON, of the 21st December, brings to the notice of the Tamil public of Southern India the suffering of their brethren, who are settled in South Africa, at the hands of the European settlers. There is small-pox prevalent in the

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52. The VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, of the 1st January, gives a brief account of the National Congress meeting at Poona and approves of all the resolutions passed at it, especially that showing the urgent uncessity for the separation of judicial and executive functions and that relating to the proportionate distribution of military expenditurex between India and England.

The National Congress meeting at Poona.

town of Kimberley and other places. Imagining that the spread of the disease is due to the sale by the Tamilians of rotton fruit, &c., the Europeans enter the shops kept by the former and destroy wholesale the articles stored in them for sale. This causes great loss of property and distress to the Tamil settlers. The paper hopes that the Indian brethren of the Tamil settlers will take steps for getting redress to the aggrieved.

Opinion regarding the Congress movement.

48. The PARIYAN, of the 4th January, says that the Anti-Conference Society of Poona, headed by the Honourable Tillak B.A., LL.B., obstinately refused to allow the Congress to hold its social conference in the Congress pandal for the reason that the Congresswallahs were in favour of the Age of Consent Act. The paper remarks that if men of such vast erudition and culture are opposed to social reform, how can ordinary men of little or no learning have a liking for it? How will such persons have a mind to endeavour to elevate the abject and degraded social position of the Tates of Northern India? It concludes with the remarks that a little reflection on the affairs of the congress will induce one to think that the Hindus have an ambition to drive the English off the shores of India and be rulers themselves.

The Congress and the Government.

51. The VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of the 2nd Janaary, after giving a brief account of the proceedigs of the Congress, remarks thus:- On the one hand it must be admitted that the officials do commit mistakes, and that the people are perfectly right in pointing them out and trying to prevent a repetition of them. On the other hand, it must not be supposed that the mistakes committed by the officials are all wilful. Most of them arise from the imperfect knowledge of the country. Under these circumstances it is necessary that such organised association s as the Congress must exist to bring to the notice of the rulers the wants and aspirations of the people, and the rulers should not look

upon them as antagonitstic to themselves, but consider them rather as helps for the efficient administration of the country.

53. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 13th January, speaking of the last meeting of the Indian National Congress, says that it was a thorough success in spite of the ugly squabbles that threatened it in the beginning, and defends the institution thus:-It might be asked whether there is any necessity for such an institution, whether the rule of the country is not good enough for the people; but acknowledging that the Government have accomplished much, still there is much to be done. It is this that the Congress wishes to do; it wants to correct what is amiss, and it cannot be said that the objects aimed at by the Congress are unworthy. We cannot say that every item of the Congress, if carried out, would be beneficial to the people, but the programme, as a whole, would be of the greatest benefit to them.

The National Congress.

55. The KERALA PATRIKA, of the 11th January, while referring to the Poona Congress observes, among other matters that when Mr.A.O.Hume, General Secretary to the Congress, finally left India for England many expressed the opinion that the collapse of the Congress movement was certain but the subsequent congress, especially that held at Poona, have demonstrated that opinion to be groundless. While the majority of the subjects discussed in the Congress are such as concern the people of India in general, the statement of the critics that the Congress is intended for a section only of the people is untenable. Although the Anglo-Indians make much of the Muhammadans holding themselves aloof from the Congress, yet it cannot be considered as a proof of their hostility to that movement, for there are very few educated men among the Muhammadans who can take part in its deliberations. Moreover, it is the educated and not the uneducated that generally take the lead in all public movements and the Congress cannot be supposed to be an exception to this.

The Poona Congress.

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For the Fortnight ending the 31st January 1896.

No. 2 of 1896.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Invasion of Kafiristan by the Amir.

2. The QASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 13th January, contains a long article on the subject of the invasion of Kafiristan by the Amir, who has finally made up his mind to annex that country, and states that the question of annexing Kafiristan and Asmar with Afghanistan has been already settled between the Amir and Sir M.Durand's mission. It is asserted that through jealousy certain Englishmen are conspiring to raise a hue and cry against the Afghans, which, if true, is undoubtedly caused by the instigations of the restless and intriguing missionaries who believe that the people of Kafiristan dislike the Afghans and their religion, and consider that if they help the former at this time they will readily embrace their religion. This course of action on the part of the intriguers, the AKBAR remarks, will seriously affect the friendly relations which exist between the Amir and the British Government in the same manner as the bigotry and intrigues of Mr.Gladstone and the clergy recently affected the long-standing alliance between turkey and England; and, finally, advises the English Government to observe strict neutrality and to maintain intact the existing friendly relations with the Amir and not to heed the evil advice of the English Press, the result of which will subject England to serious loss and trouble.

Kafiristan and the English Press.

6. Referring to the invasion of Kafiristan by the Amir, the QASIM, of the 30th January, on the authority of the CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE, writes that the English Press, particularly the GLOBE, is much disquieted and disappointed on account of the conquests acheieved by the Amir's troops, but finding no political ground for raising its voice against the invasion or asking the English Government to interfere is trying to give the question a religious aspect. These papers say that if England

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had espoused the cause of the people of Kafiristan and treated them with kindness and love, the English would have won them over to their religion and succeeded in planting a Christian colony in the very centre of Asia. They condemn the inactivity of the British Government in this case and ask why it does not make war on the Afghans, and why it has not given missionaries the opportunity of preaching the gospel in that country. With reference to the above, the QASIM says that perhaps the GLOBE is not aware of the fact that missionaries have not been able to make many conversions in countries which have been the field of their operation for hundreds of years past, they have not met with success amongst the lowest and most backward races of the world, and what success can they expect to meet with when working in high and refined society. The AKBAR lastly observes that, in comparison with India, vices and crimes are ten times greater in European countries where the work of the Christians clergy has been carried on day and night for centuries past.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Causes that led to the outbreak of a war between the English and the Boers in South Africa.

50. The VIKATA DUTAN, of the 18th January, says that the English rose in arms against the Boers of South Africa for the reason, firstly, that the latter violated the terms of the treaty of 1884 and longed to acquire Tangaland, a British possession, against the wishes of the English; and, secondly, that the Boers treat the natives of South Africa rather cruelly. The paper concludes with the remark that the English, who regard the lives of other as their own, spend their revenue and energy on foreign wars not, as imagined by some, in vain, but with the avowed object of protecting the weak and the undefended against the cruelty of their oppressors and to punish the unjust.

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51. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 20th January, says:-

An unreported incident in the Poona Congress.

There were incidents in the Poona Congress which have not found their way into the reports. "While passing by the Congress pandal I noticed," writes a correspondent, "a figure about 24 feet in height and representing a peasant reduced to a skeleton, who was advocating the cause of his class. It had a board upon which was the following incription in golden letters:-'An Indian peasant's cry. Are there out of our twenty crores at least twenty here to explain our grievances?"

52. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 27th January, speaking

The Royal Commission on Indian finance.

of the Indian National Congress at Poona, says:-A commission was appointed by the last Parliament to consider the pecuniary affairs of India, but it is forbidden to enter into any details of policy. This is a grand mistake, for it is the policy of the Government that determines the expenditure. It is to be feared that the commission will not do much good, more especially as the press is excluded from its proceedings. There ought to be nothing for the members to be ashamed of. The Government of England makes their country pay more than its proper share of expenditure, and the burden falls heaviest as regards military charges. The people of this country have also a duty to perform. They must not allow foreign capital to be invested in India on railways and other public work, but should come forward with their own capital. This would, to some extent, diminish the annual drain on India.

For the Fortnight ending the 15th February 1896.

No. 3 of 1896.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The TILISIM-I-HYRUTH, of the 5th February, states that

Passing remarks against Lord Salisbury's policy.

the dignity and prestige of England have suffered greatly on account of the short-sighted policy of Lord Salisbury, and her

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power, which was considered paramount, is now looked down upon everywhere. England has been disgraced in the eyes of the world by the unsuccessful issue of the Armenian question, the failure in the affair of Venezuela and the defeat sustained at Johaunesburg and the want of success in the Mekong question. The present ministry has not proved useful to India in any way. It charged the cost of maintaining a permanent garrison at Chitral, which amounts to 12 crores of rupees annually, to the people of India. This country has also been burdened with an enhanced cotton duty. It is matter of great regret that the present ministry has cast a slur on the good name of the British Government and caused it to be considered weak and contemptible in the sight of the world.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

An advice to Government not to attempt to establish its religion by force as it seems to have done in Ceylon.

27. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 28th January, regrets to remark that the Government of Ceylon dismissed a European public servant by the name of Le Mesureur, because he embraced Muhammadanism in that place, and that it has even attempted to pass a Bill in the Legislative Council to prevent such a conversion. The paper reminds Government of the fact that it was religion that caused the outbreak of the great Indian mutiny in the year 1857 and that it was this mutiny that obtained from the sovereign the pledge of religious neutrality. The paper concludes with the remark that it is not desirable that Government should attempt to establish its religion by force, as such a state of things would wound the feelings of the people and ultimately end in trouble.

A request to the military authorities regarding the maltreatment of natives by soldiers.

28. The Swadesamitran, of the 28th January, reporting that a few soldiers assaulted a native and upset his carriage while he was passing near Fort St.George on the beach road on Wednesday the 22nd January, observes

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that natives returning from the beach, late in the evenings, often meet with bad treatment at the hands of soldiers, and that it is highly necessary that the military authorities should adopt prompt measures to check such conduct.

Soldier's violence.

32. The SASILEKHA, of the 31st January, hears that, while a person was going in a bullock-cart towards the Fort at 8 p.m. on the 22nd January, some soldiers stopped the carriage and beat the occupant and that Mr.C.Srinivasa Rao employed in the Engineer's (?) office and Srinivasa Pillai, the bill-collector of the Madras Cricket Club, were eye-witnesses. The paper complains that Government scarcely punishes these soldiers and remarks that, as these foolish and brutal soldiers fear only such as can return blow for blow boldly, the natives must banish their cowardliness and resist their attacks. It is then, the paper observes, that the soldiers' mischief will abate.

Appointment of qualified Muhammadans as Deputy Collectors.

37. Referring to the news that some of the Deputy Collectors are to retire at the end of the current official year, the SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 10th February, suggests to His Excellency Lord Wenlock to issue an order directing that half of the appointments that will thus become vacant may be given to qualified Muhammadans and thus leave behind him an imperishable monument of his special favour to the Moslem community of this presidency.

Colonel Sawyer accidentally wounding a native lad.

38. Regarding an ~~ancient~~ accident to the person of the native lad, of which Colonel Sawyer was the cause, the QASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 10th February, states, on the authority of the MADRAS STANDARD, that the wall which forms the enclosure of Wellington house Rayapetta, having been broken down in several places, the people of the neighbourhood were in the habit of getting into the compound for the purpose of easing themselves. Colonel Sawyer, the Controller of Military Accounts, who now occupies the building, prevented people from doing so and reported the matter to

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the police. Lately a native lad inadvertently got into the compound for some purpose or other, but, seeing the colonel strolling about, he took to his heels. The colonel, it is alleged, in order to frighten the lad took up his rifle and fired it in the air, but unfortunately the ball struck the leg of the lad and wounded him. A report of this incident was made to the police, whereupon the inspector of the division sent the lad to the Rayapetta hospital and took away the rifle from the gentleman against whom legal steps will be taken shortly. In narrating the above, the AKBAR remarks that Colonel Sawyer, being a military officer, must, as a matter of course, be a good shot and hence it is absurd and rediculous to say that he shot in the air to frighten the lad and the ball struck his leg accidentally and notes that the proverb, which says "aim was taken towards the sky but the ball hit the ground," exactly applies to the case. The author of the accident could have easily caught the poor lad and handed him over to the police, but, instead of doing so, he made use of his loaded rifle. This action of his proves that Europeans, who think themselves heaven-born creatures, have no regard for the life of the natives and treat them in this respect like dogs.

III. LEGISLATION.

Cotton Duties Amendment Bill.

40. The VRITTANTAMANJARI, of the 1st February, observes that the incidence of the proposed duty on coarse cotton falls on the poor of India, and that the reduction in the duty on cotton of a finer sort increases the demand and enriches enormously the Lancashire merchants. The paper complains that every possible effort is being made to cripple the Indian manufacturing enterprise, which is just in its infancy, and that the sole desire of the Lancashire merchants is to grow richer at the expense of the Indian people.

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41. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 3rd February, says:-

The Cotton Duties Bill.

The people of India, and more especially those connected with commerce, are extremely angry with the Government with regard to the cotton duties. The change proposed in the Bill has been brought about in the interests of Manchester. The object of the agitation at home is to cripple, if not to destroy, the cotton industry of this land, and for political purposes the Government of India has been compelled to submit. The Government by the change will give up half a crore of rupees, and the worst of the matter will be that, while taxing the cloth of poorer, inhabitants of the country, the hitherto thriving cotton industry will be crippled. The duty will fall with greater force upon the coarser kinds--those worn by the lower classes. If this is not wrong, we should like to know what is. It seems very hard that the poor ryot and the poor labourer should be made to pay more for the cloth they wear because the trade of Lancashire is depressed. It would be far more honest, we think, to call for subscriptions to aid the distressed than lay an unjust impost upon the people. The Manchester interest is powerful; the Government has to grant its behests. India is weak and being weak she must suffer. The duty will fall with ~~greater force upon the coar~~ great force upon that class that now pays the land-tax, the salt duties, the forest fees, cesses of sorts, and many other imposts. This is not a condition of things that ought to be encouraged, and a strong protest should be made against it.

42. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 10th February, makes

The Cotton Duties Act.

remarks similar to those contained in its issue of the 3rd instant reported above and further says:--The people of England may talk about justice and wrong, they may hold forth about the officials that have authority in India and say that they ought to be more impartial, that they ought to sympathise more with the inhabitants of the land, but when it comes to money they are

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exceedingly unjust. The Government of India should be so strengthened that it could resist the unjust demands of the Home Government. What is wanted is that India should be governed in India and by India. The people must try to get the councils still more enlarged and make them represent the voice of the country. They must do away with the rule by mandate.

Remarks on the Cotton Duties Bill.

43. A leader in the Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA, of the 8th February, strongly condemns the Cotton Duties Bill as an unjust measure which will in effect be very oppressive to the poor people of India. The article says that, in spite of the increase of import duties on English cotton goods, the Indian cotton manufacturers are unable to compete with their brethren in England. Under the circumstances the present reduction of import duties and the imposition of an excise duty on Indian-made cotton goods will eventually cause the Indian mill industry to collapse.- It is the Home Government and not the Government of India that is chiefly to be blamed in the matter. That the India Government abides by the mandates of the Secretary of State is an admitted fact. It is plain from the speech of Sir James Westland that the other countries under the British Government are intended to be feeders of England, and so it is idle to suppose that any good will be done to India before the interests of England are secured.

Reduction of cotton duties on Lancashire goods.

45. The QASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 3rd February, states that at last the hope of the Lancashire weavers has been realized, inasmuch as the Government of India has, at the instance of the Home Government, passed the Bill to amend the Tariff Act. Under this bill the cotton duties on the Lancashire goods will be reduced from 5 to 3½ per cent. and a tax will be imposed on the Indian coarse cloth. The arrangement will on the one hand result in the development of European trade and on the other ~~hand~~ cause a deficit of half a crore of rupees in the Indian exchequer and subject the poorer classes of people of India, who have hither-

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to purchased coarse cloth cheap, to great inconvenience as they will obliged to buy it at an enhanced rate in future. The AKBAR remarks that this has been done at the representation of one or two deputations of the Lancashire weavers to the prejudice of the Indian industries and asks if this procedure is just and fair.

For the Fortnight ending the 29th February 1896.

No. 4 of 1896.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Hindus in Natal.

1. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 22nd February, regrets that the Hindus in Natal are being very much ill-treated and put to every conceivable form of inconvenience and hardship by their jealous European rivals in trade and that they are even denied the right of travelling by tram cars.

Treatment of Indian in Natal.

3. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 24th February, says that a respectable educated Indian, who has just returned to Bombay from Natal, draws a sad picture of the lot of Indians in South Africa. He asserts that the competition of Indian traders has roused bad feeling in the European colonists, who treat the Indians in a spirit of persecution and vexations tyranny. All Indians without distinction are called "coolies" and are indiscriminately classed with Khafirs and other uncivilized native tribes. In fact, the Indian is bitterly hated and is treated more like a Pariah dog than a human being. The tram cars are not for him and the doors of the hotels are closed against him.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

Muhammadans and the public service.

36. The QASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 17th February, has an elaborate and lengthy article regarding the number of Muhammadans in the public service in which it bitterly complains that very few Muhammadans are employed in the service of either the British

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Government or of native chiefs and princes and that even these few do not get promotion in their turn for years together, and observes that this is due to the apathy and neglect of the heads of departments and managers. Under these circumstances the AKBAR suggests to the administrative officers to appoint in some cases qualified Muhammadans as managers and head clerks in order that they may look after the advancement and promotion of Muhammadans who are, as a rule, kept down in the public service.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

A query as to who is the virtual ruler of India.

48. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 11th February, asks "who is the virtual ruler of India?" and answers it by saying that the virtual rulers of India are the Lancashire merchants and not Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, or the Secretary of State for India, It further says that it was the Lancashire merchants who were instrumental in making the conservative party gain ascendancy in Parliament and in appointing Lord Hamilton as the Secretary of State for India. With regarding to the passing of the Indian Cotton Duties Bill, the paper says that it was a measure intended to please the Lancashire merchants without any regard to the interests of the Indian Public.

The thirst of the English for dominion.

52. The VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of the 27th February, takes the following from the SWADESAMITRAN:- It is a well known fact that the Government of India have already annexed Burma, Manipur and Chitral, and have imposed upon the people of these places a burden of taxation which they can hardly bear. Now a thirst for extension of dominion has seized the English soldiers, doctors, clergymen, and merchants, and these interfere in the administration of various countries and quarrel with the natives of those countries. The English have the largest portion of their dominion in Asia, because large additions have recently been made in that continent with the money wrung from India, and the princes of those States have been reduced to poverty. But the English seem

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to have lost their power in Europe, Africa and America. In Europe they tried to conquer Turkey, but without success. In America they entered Venezuala, but were prevented by President Cleveland. Last week they made an unprovoked attack on one of the Native States in Africa, but the head of the Moorish tribes defeated the English with the help of the Germans.

For the Fortnight ending the 15th March 1896.

No. 5 of 1896.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

The fate of the Kafirs.

2. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 2nd March, thus remarks on the conquest of the Kafirs by the Amir of Afghanistan. By the Chitral settlement these unhappy beings--long surrounded by an ever-encroaching tide of Muhammadan population--are handed over to the Amir of Afghanistan and they are being swept away. His troops are raiding them with the usual oriental accompaniments, and their boys and girls--always coveted possessions in Afghanistan--are being carried off, we need not say for what purpose. The Kafirs are an interesting race, but we prefer to rest their claims on simple humanity. We hope the matter will secure the attention of the philanthropic and religious world.

Invasion of Kafiristan by the Amir.

3. The QASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 5th March, has an extract from the AUM, of Lahore, of which the following is an excerpt: Attempts are persistently made in England to persuade Government to prevent the Amir from taking possession of Kafiristan, and one eminent authority has suggested to Government to induce the Kafirs to emigrate to India and settle in some hilly localities on the frontier which would be guarded by them perfectly. It has also been declared maliciously by some correspondents that the Amir is bent upon the annihilation of the Kafirs which is quite wrong. The Amir only intends to subdue them and if possible to convert them to Islamism.

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If they refuse to give up their religion, they will not be oppressed as has been stated by Sir Salter Pyne. It is true that they Amir metes out severe punishment to rebels, but as the Kafirs are not reckoned as rebels, they will be first warned against refractoriness, but, if they persist in disloyalty and disobedience, they will meet their deserts.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(d) Education.

Suggestions regarding the Pariya education.

12. A leader in the Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA, of the 29th February, while reviewing the educational report of the Madras Presidency for 1894-95, remarks as follows in reference to the passage of the report regarding the education of Pariyas:-It will be seen from the report of Dr.Duncan, the Director of Public Instruction, that out of 39,628 Pariya boys of school-going age in Malabar only 12 per cent. attend schools. Considering the degraded condition and disabilities of the Pariya community and the oppression of the high-caste Hindus, this is really a very large number; but, in consideration of the long period of British administration and of the rapid advancement made by the country during that period, this result cannot be regarded as a favourable one. The Pariyas in Malabar number about 258,000, of which 99¾ per cent. of the males and nearly the whole of the females are illiterate. As the condition of Cherumars and Pariyas of that district is not even to this day far removed from grinding and debasing servitude and they have no independent means of livelihood, the British Government ought to take special care in the matter of the amelioration of these poor classes. As, on account of their being low castes, these communities are not given any opportunity to move with the educated high-caste Hindus, they have not yet had any occasion to know the advantages resulting from education. There are a few missionaries here and there who take a moderate interest in the education of this down-trodden class, but their

object in doing this is not a purely philanthropic and disinterested one, for it is all due to their anxiety to propagate their religion. The Pariyas, who have a strong belief in their own religious principles, though they lack understanding, are very reluctant to accept the advice of the missionaries, whose efforts to improve the condition of the Pariyas have not therefore borne fruit. The first thing to be done in this connection is to make the Pariyas understand the advantages of the education, and for this the Government itself should make an earnest move. Education should, in the opinion of the editor, be made compulsory at least among the Pariyas. A taste for education should be created in the Pariyas before that work is handed over to the missionaries or other private bodies. The entrusting of such work to private agencies at the outset, giving them a nominal aid to carry it out, will never bring about the desired result. Moreover, the report says that, of the total number of Pariya schools, 274 are maintained by the department and the several district boards, while the remaining 1,672 schools are managed by the missionaries and other private bodies. Again of the 274 schools only one is under the direct management of the department. It is no doubt proper that the people should themselves establish schools for their education, but, as the time for such private undertaking has not yet arrived, the Government should take upon itself the reponsibility of educating the masses.

(k) General.

Mappila riot.

29. After giving a brief account of the alleged causes of the recent Mappila riot, the QASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 5th March, says these rude, unfortunate and illiterate fanatics occasionally gird up their loins to avenge the wrongs done to them by their Hindu neighbours who are their bitter enemies; Hence Government is requested to mend matters by redressing their grievances and treating them kindly instead of using deadly

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weapons against them.

30. Regarding the resolution of the Government of Bombay passed on the recent Dhulia riot the QASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 2nd March, says that from the resolution it appears that the Government has as usual carefully passed over the improper course adopted by Mr. Cumine, the District Magistrate, who allowed the Hindus to march past the mosque with music and tom-tom in the face of strong objections raised by the Muhammadans, and encouraged the former to advance with their procession with the help of the police who fired on the innocent Muhammadans who happened to be present in the mosque at the time. After commenting upon the subject at length and pointing out the oppression done to the Muhammadans, the paper remarks that the Bombay Government, instead of taking serious notice of the conduct of the magistrate and warning him to be careful on such occasions in future, has recorded his action with approval.

Passing remarks against the resolution of the Government of Bombay about Dhulia riot.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

38. The SASILEKHA, of the 6th March, deeply regretting the deposition of the the Maharaja of Jalwar, remarks that by this act of the British Government the native princes will undoubtedly lose their confidence in it. It asserts that it is totally unbecoming to the reputed justice of British administration to act on the mere suggestion of the Political Agent without holding any formal investigation. It observes that such a serious step can only be justified upon the report of a commission appointed for the purpose as in the case of the Maharaja of Baroda. The paper is, however, glad that there are higher authorities in England to veto the orders of the Indian Government and expresses a confident hope that justice may be meted out by Parliament.

The deposition of the Maharaja of Jalwar.

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

A remark on Europeans shooting at natives.

43. The Manoharan, of the 10th February, reports that a European by the name of Colonel Sawyer, living in Rayapet, seriously wounded a native lad by shooting at him for his having trespassed into his compound, and thinks that the non-infliction of adequate punishment on such characters emboldens Europeans to make a free use of powder and shot against natives.

Inadequacy of punishment inflicted on Europeans murdering natives.

44. The MANOHARAN, of the 21st February, remarks that a certain European killed the husband of a woman with whom he committed adultery, and that another European, planter by profession, assaulted a native and struck him dead, and that both of them were punished with imprisonment for one and six months respectively. The paper adds that, if a native had committed the same offence, he would have been sentenced to an imprisonment for ten or fifteen years.

Dethronement of the Rana of Jalwar in Rajputana.

45. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 6th March, reports that the Maharaja Rana of Jalwar in Rajputana was all on a sudden dethroned by the British Government for reasons not known, and observes that such abrupt action on the part of Government, while infusing fear and uneasiness in the minds of native Rajas, makes the people lose their confidence in Government. The paper regrets that His Excellency Lord Elgin is directly concerned in the matter, as in the Chitral expedition, and adds that if His Excellency Lord Elgin had taken this step after making a public inquiry into the matter--a privilege granted even to a peon in the public service before his dismissal--His Excellency's action would have been commendable.

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46. The SASILEKHA, of the 13th March, observes that it has often written about the brutality of soldiers and their mischief doing and regrets that the Europeans discredit the utterances of the native press and throw the whole blame on the victims. As another illustration of the misdeed in point, the paper cites a recent case in which a Parsi merchant was beaten and robbed of his money by some soldiers on board the DILWARA at the Bombay harbour.

Soldier's mischief.

48. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 2nd March, criticising the remarks made by Sir George White, while presiding at a meeting at Bhavanipur, says:-We hold that a portion of the military expenditure in India ought to be borne by the British Government, inasmuch as India does not require such a costly force on her own account, but is compelled to maintain it simply on account of the rivalries of the European powers with England. Then again England sends young soldiers to India and they remain here till they are seasoned and then they are sent home. It costs this country a very large sum to bring the men out and take them back. The short service system is a gain to England while it is nothing but a source of loss to India. We therefore think it unjust that the Indian tax-payer should be made to bear the whole cost. Since the benefit is divided, the cost should be divided also.

The army in India.

50. The MYSORE DESABHIMANI, of the 15th March, gives an account of a case in which one Mr.Adams committed an assault on Shankar Singh, a Rajput, in which the latter lost two of his teeth. Mr. Adams was prosecuted before the City Magistrate (Bangalore) and was punished with rigorous imprisonment for three months. He then appealed to the Chief Court claiming to be tried by a European magistrate as he was himself a European. Upon this Mr.Rickets was appointed to try the case and he reduced the term of imprisonment to one

How Europeans are punished when they commit offences against the Indians.

of three hours.

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51. The Malayalam MANORAMA, of the 2nd March, refers at great length to the Mappila outbreak in Malabar. It remarks that fanaticism and poverty are the chief causes of these frequent outbreaks and not the agrarian discontent as is alleged by Government. It says that neither the repeal of the Rent Recovery Act nor the framing of a tenancy law will check these outbreaks, and, if the Government wants to check them, they ~~sho~~ should adopt measrues ~~alone~~ calculated to reduce the poverty of the Mappilas and allay their fanaticism.

The cause and cure of Mappila outbreaks in Malabar.

The KERALA SANCHARI, of the 4th March, referring to the same subject, says that the main causes of these outbreaks are (1) fanaticism, (2) oppression of the landlords and their agents and (3) illiteracy and poverty. The paper suggests that, as Pandikkad and the neighbouring places are the seats of outbreaks, a detachment of troops should be permanently stationed there, and a telegraph office should also be opened so that immediate steps may be taken to put down when any outbreak occurs.

For the Fortnight ending the 31st March 1896.

No. 6 of 1896.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

4. The ALHAMI, of the 15th March, has a long article on the Khafiristan question, in which it says that those who try to persuade the English Government to interfere in favour of the Kafirs are entirely at fault and the opinion of the English press on the subject is dangerous. The English Government has avowedly no right to interfere with the action of the Amir in Kafiristan, and, moreover, the Afghans have not as yet in any way maltreated the people of Kafiristan so as to justify the interference of any neighbouring power in their behalf. Should Government

Advising England not to interfere in the matter of Kafiristan.

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attempt in the face of this fact to interfere there will be ill-feeling between the English and the Amir, who is at present England's staunch friend and faithful ally. After discussing the subject at length and pointing out the various evils that are likely to emanate therefrom, the ALHAMI strongly advises Government to pay no attention to the bad advice and persuasions of the English press inasmuch as such injudicous and short-sighted policy will be productive of serious results and involve England in endless difficulties.

The Amir and the Kafirs.

5. The QASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 12th March, states with approval that the Amir is trying to afghanise Kafiristan after the fashion of Russia in Central Asia. It is said that the sixteen thousand Kafir captives have been distributed over the different villages of Katool and Jallababad and ten captives placed under the charge of each headman with instructions that they should be taught the art of ploughing and carefully instructed in the Koran and treated kindly.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

A suggestion to Government regarding the Mappila riot at Manjeri.

29. The VETTIKODIYON, of the 7th March, referring to the Mappila riot at Manjeri, is of opinion that the police will not be strong enough to keep the Mappilas in order; that an army should be permanently stationed at that place; and that the cost incurred for its maintenance should be recovered from the Mappilas in the shape of a tax.

An advice to Government regarding the riot of the Mappilas at Manjeri.

30. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 10th March, regarding the outbreak of a Mappila riot at Manjeri, remarks that the opinion entertained by Government that these riots are due to the enhancement of land.tax is erroneous

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and that the account given by Mr.Logan in his manual will show that these riots have nothing whatever to do with the assessment. It adds that the hasty repeal of Act VIII of 1865 and the presentation of a sword to a "tangal" (Mappila leader) in his residence induced the Mappilas to infer that Government is really afraid of them and that Government would confer on them more privileges if they simply resort to the same device of rioting. The paper remarks in conclusion that the true cause of the outbreak of these riots remains yet to be traced out by Government and that it is therefore advisable that Government, before it adopts any reasonable measure on the subject, should appoint a commission and base its decision on the report of the commission.

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Post office.

34. The SASILEKHA, of the 27th March, states that at present there are thousands of villages in the Presidency without any satisfactory system for the conveyance to them of letters, &c., and that there is often but one post peon for 20 or 30 villages, visiting them once a week. The paper asks why the karnams and munsifs of villages should not be paid an extra remuneration, say two rupees per month, and directed to look after the delivery, &c., of postal letters, and why the village cess (a very large amount) which has no purpose to serve should not be utilised for the good of the people.

The separation of executive and judicial functions.

35. The Mysore VRITTANTA BODHINI, of the 21st March, says there is one Indian reform that both Englishmen and Natives are agreed should be carried out. It is the separation of the executive from judicial functions. The evils attendant on the present Indian system of combining administrative and judicial functions in the same official are manifold and well recognised. The system has no advocates and is tolerated rather as a necessar evil on the score of economy.

~~The SIYAL-AKBAR~~,

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36. The QASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 9th March, says that on a former occasion it briefly expressed its opinion on the subject of the occasional riots of the unfortunate Mappilas and requested Government to devise proper measures for their prevention. It has been recently reported that about a hundred Mappilas have been brutally killed like beasts. The QASIM expresses surprise to hear of such heartrending occurences in a country which is under the administration of an enlightened and civilised Government and requests the adoption of speedy and sound measures for the prevention of such wholesale slaughter and the effectual extinction of the causes that generally give rise to such riots.

Mappila riots.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

43. A correspondent to the PARIYAN, of the 7th March, requests Government to pass a

A request to Government for the suppression of q.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

44, The LOKOPAKARI, of the 10th March, with regard to the Mappila riot at Manjeri, says that the very name of Mappila infuses terror into the minds of the people of the district of Malabar and that the district will never enjoy peace and happiness so long as Mappilas remain in the district.

A hint to Government regarding the Mappila riot.

50. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 30th March, says that the annual visit of Government to the hills costs the country a large sum of money which cannot well be spared. That it gives rise to other evil besides. The small officials follow the example of those higher up and run away to the hills whenever they can. That work too is not so well done as it ought to be. The men in power being away from the seat of Government do pretty much as they like. There are so many temptations to pleasure that it takes the place of work. Moreover the work has to be carried

The annual exodus of Government to the hills.

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on in two places. There is a constant reference going on between the two places and this must retard work. But the officials seem determined to continue it whatever injury it may cause. The paper therefore calls upon the people to make a strong protest against the movement, and, if necessary, to bring the matter before the English public.

The congress and the Native States.

51. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 30th March, approves of the suggestion made by Mr. Surendranath Banerjea that the Indian National Congress should take up the case of the Native States and wishes that at the next congress the question of the relation between the Imperial Government and the Native States would be discussed and a resolution arrive at.

The Mappila outbreak.

52. A leader in the Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA, of the 14th March, in commenting upon the remarks made on the Mappila outbreak by Lord Wenlock that it cannot fully endorse the opinion expressed by his Lordship that the outbreak is chiefly due to agrarian discontent. The agrarian discontent alone is not the cause of the outbreak. The indiscriminate levy of fines is also an equally important cause. Fines are imposed and collected from the poor, innocent and law-abiding Mappilas for outrages committed by certain ignorant brethren of theirs. This is really very hard. This indiscriminate levy of fines not only reduces the Mappilas to poverty, but makes them desperate. Hence poverty is the cause of the outbreak, which cannot therefore be put a stop to by levying fines. Levying of fines by Government without adopting any measures for the relief of the poverty-stricken Mappilas is even more regrettable than the giving of melcharths (over-leases) by the landlords. The oppression of tenants by the landlords is no doubt intolerable, but the hardships resulting from the imposition of fines and the action of the officials collecting them is ten times more than the other. It is therefore suggested that an inquiry should be made into the hardships caused by the levy of fines along with the one now made in

connection with the tenancy question.

The KERALA SANCHARI, of the 11th march, in referring to the outbreak, acknowledges with warm gratitude the indefatigable exertions of, and the prompt measures taken by, the district officials and the military in bringing to a speedy terminatiom the outbreak which had casused great alarm and unrest in the whole district. The editor says that he now sees the benefit of people having been disarmed in the district, for he observes that if they had been allowed to carry arms many good guns would have ⊗ been caused thereby. The extreme measures employed by the authorities in putting down the outbreak are fully approved of and the conduct of the officers who ordered the fanatics to be shot dead is said to be quite justifiable under the circumstances. The cause of one outbreak following another after so short an interval is attributed to the fact that the inquiry into the previous riot was a partial one and was conducted by interested officials. In conclusion, the article advocates the appointment of a commission composed of a few respectable Nayars and Mappilas with a president of ability and experience, such as Mr.Winterbotham, to inquire into the cause of the outbreaks and to suggest remedial measures thereof.

The Kerala Sanchari, of the 11th March, publishes a letter from a Mussalman tangal ~~xith~~ in which the tangal says that these outbreaks are due to misconception of the true doctrines of a Islam. He suggests, as a remedial measure, that at least one theological school should be opened in each taluk for the purpose of giving lectures on the true principles of Muhammadanism and that religious tracts printed in Malayalam should be distributed among the Mappilas, which, he says, could be easily accomplished if Government were prepared to back him up.

A correspondent in the same issue of the paper, referring to the rising, says that, in order to put a stop to these fanatical outbreaks, the following suggestion should be adopted:-

(1) Education should be made compulsory among the Mappilas.

⊗ fallen into the hands of the fanatics and terrible bloodshed would have - - - -.

(2) Special schools should not be established for Mappila education, but education should be imparted to them in the ordinary course along with Hindu boys, the fines levied under the Mappila Act should be utilised for that purpose.

(3) The expenses of Mappila education should be partly met by Government and partly by an income-tax collected from the Mappilas.

(4) In places where these outbreaks generally occur a detachment of troops should be permanently stationed besides connecting those places by railway and telegraph.

(5) And, lastly, the number of police stations in such places should also be increased.

Malabar landlords and the Mappila outbreak.

53. The Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA, of the 21st March, attributes the frequent Mappila outbreaks to the poverty caused by the intolerable oppression of the landlords and the indiscriminate levy of fines under the Mappila Act. Tenants of all classes and communities are oppressed by the landlords; but the Nayar tenants, who are more respectable and civilised than the Mappilas, do not resort to the extreme course adopted by the latter. Even among Nayars some have, it appears, murdered and assaulted their Nambudiri landlords and their agents simply because they could not brook the oppression of the latter and the editor quotes two or three instances in point. The Mappilas being less sensible than the Nayars are easily infuriated and break out into riot, and, in a spirit of fanaticism, it was arranged that they should do so during their Ramzan festival. It is true that the oppression of the landlords has in a large measure contributed to increase their poverty which is the direct cause of these fanatical outbreaks, but the actions of Government and the Tyranny of the officers appointed to collect fines under the Mappila Act, have aggravated the situation. Several persons are in a distressed condition owing to the survey and settlement

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carried on in Malabar. These and other hardships have caused great discontent among the Nayars and if measures are not immediately adopted to afford them relief, fanaticism will in course of time be rife among them also. To put a stop to these outbreaks the article suggests that (1) the levy of fines under the Mappila Act should be done away with, (2) sufficient protection should be given to the tenants against the oppression of the landlords, (3) loans should be granted to them to cultivate waste lands so as to relieve them from poverty and (4) adequate measures should be adopted to impart education to their children.

The MANORAMA, of the 23rd March, is of opinion that the cause of the outbreak is fanaticism and poverty. It is said that the fanaticism is fired by the incorrect teaching by mullas of the true principles of Islam and they break out during their holy festival with the hope of getting salvation by martyrdom.

Alluding to the outbreak the NAZRANI DIPIKA, of the 20th March, concurs in the opinion of the last paper and remarks that outbreaks have been frequent ever since the authorities began to court the friendship of the Mappilas by conciliatory measures and by undue laxity in working the Mappila Act. To check the outbreak it is suggested that the Mappila Act should be more vigorously enforced than hitherto, that education should be made (+) freely distributed among them so as to enable them to understand the true principles of their religion.

Referring to the same subject the KERALA CHANDRIKA, of the 20th March, says that the principal causes which led to the outbreak are the unbearable oppression of the landlords, the illiteracy of the Mappilas, their consequent fanaticism and the present system of collecting fines indiscriminately under the Mappila Act.

(+) compulsory among the Mappillas and that printed religious tracts should be . . . .

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~~For the Fortnight ending the 15th April 1896.~~

No. 7 of 1896.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Invasion of Kafirstan by the Amir.

4. QASIM-UL-AKBAR, Bangalore, of Mardh 26th 1896, has the following extract from the AUM of Lahore, on the subject of Kafirstan:- Englishmen who have been hitherto criticising the annexation of Chitral have now commenced to urge Government to interfere in the affairs of Kafirstan and prevent the Amir from taking possession of that country, for the reason that the Kafirs, as descendants of the Aryan race, are closely related to them, and because, if the short route to Kabul from Badakshan through Kafirstan falls into the hands of the Amir, it will facilitate the Russian advance towards India. In refuting this argument the AUM says that if the Russians venture to advance towards India they will do so from the direction of Afghan Turkistan and not by the route which passes through Kafirstan which is very narrow and impracticable. Moreover, it is vain to imagine that the Kafirs, who are no match for the Afghans, would be able to check the advance of any European power. It is better that the Kafirs should be under the Amir than remain independent. After commenting upon the subject at length, the AUM advises Government to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants of India instead of paying attention to frontier affairs in which it has no concern.

HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

The desirability of bringing to the notice of Government the use of abusive language in the vernacular newspapers examined by the Translators to Government.

29. The VETTIKODIYON, of March 26th 1896, speaking of the Translators to Government and the usefulness of the work they do, says that they should not confine their translation to portions that relate to Government only, and that they and the private police would do well to take to the notice of

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Government the objectionable language which persons use towards each other in the columns of the vernacular newspapers, as the use of vituperative and obscene language is prohibited by law under the British Government.

Mappila riot.

36. Referring to the Mappila riot, the SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 13th April, states the shooting down of the three Mappilas by the police under orders of Mr.Fawcett is, in the opinion of Mr.Winterbotham, unjustifiable and the SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, hopes that His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock will direct a searching inquiry to be made into the matter and adopt effectual measures to remove the causes which lead to constant riots and bloodshed in the country. In conclusion the SHAMS-UL-AKBAR suggests the exemption of the poor Mappilas from taxation which they can ill-afford to pay.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

Ill-treatment of native chiefs and princes of India by Government.

42. The JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 28th March, reproduces an article from the QAISAR-I-HIND, of Bombay, to the following effect:-We do not know why Government does not treat the native chiefs and princes of India kindly and respect their rights and privileges as it hitherto did. History tells us that one of the main causes of the Indian mutiny was the detestable policy of annexation which produced dissatisfaction throughout India, but the famous proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen restored confidence to the people and chiefs of India who, on the faith of the promises held out therein, believed that their rights and privileges would be respected. Since that period till now native chiefs and princes have not been found wanting in loyalty and fidelity towards the Imperial Government. Notwithstanding all this they are ill-treated by the Political Agents upon whose whim and pleasure hangs their fate. The undue and malicious interference of political officers in the affairs of native states has disgusted the people of India and disturbed

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the minds of the native cheifs and princes who constantly run the risk of losing their dignity as well as their states.

For the Fortnight ending the 30th April 1896.

No. 8 of 1896.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

~~2. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 20th April, says that England is now at war in diffe~~

2. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 20th April, learns that Russian Government has sent an army of 90,000 men from Odessa towards the East for the purpose of waging war with Japan on behalf of Corea, and says that if this is true, we may shortly expect a terrible war in the east of Asia.

Russia's preparations for making war with Japan.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

16. Referring to the vacancy in the Madras Court of Small Causes, caused by the resignation of Mr.Subramaniyan, who has been appointed Government Pleader, the SHAMS-Ul-AKBAR, of the 20th April, hopes that as no Muhammadan has ever been appointed judge either in the High Court or in the Court of Small Causes, His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to fill up the present vacancy by appointing a duly qualified member of the community.

Suggesting the appointment of a Muhammadan to the vacant judgeship in the Madras Court of Small Causes.

For the Fortnight ending the 15th May 1896.

No. 9 of 1896.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

11. The MANOHARAN of the 1st May, alluding to a certain case disposed by the Bombay Sessions Court, wherein a European

Miscarriage of justice in case of European Offenders.

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who was charged with the offence of murder, was acquitted, remarks that in the case of European offenders the judges take a lenient view of the case, and the jury which, somehow or other, is made to consist of Europeans, pass a verdict of "not guilty," and the offender is thus discharged; but if a Hindu be accused of a similar offence, he is severely dealt with, although the law is same to all Her Majesty's subjects. The paper asks how under such a glaring miscarriage of justice people can believe the statement of Government that it is just and impartial towards its subjects.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

41. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 30th April, writes as follows:-

Remarks on the savings found in the treasury of the Government of England.

English papers rejoice at the savings found in the exchequer of England. Of what use is saving in England's treasury to India? The poor Hindus have to pay tax for their salt. Our cattle cannot be allowed to graze on poramboke lands without paying for it. We cannot expect justice without paying a heavy stamp duty. Duty has been imposed on cotton goods to the hardship of Indian dealers in cotton. People in villages are left uneducated because of the annual reduction of money allotted for grants-in-aid to rural teachers. The number of boys now without education exceeds that of those who now receive the benefit of education. Local fund hospitals are closed owing to financial pressure. Even the promises of Government remain unfulfilled in certain cases. The sufferings of the agricultural classes are the heaviest indeed. Industrial schools exist only in mere works. The low-paid police constable barks at men like a hunting dog. One and the same officer is required to discharge a number of functions owing to want of funds. The Indian sepoy fights in country after country for the honour of England. The British Government thriftlessly spends the money secured in India's treasury for the purpose of waging war in different parts of the world with a view to extend the scope

of England's commerce. When there is a saving in England's treasury it is but just and proper that England should refund what she has taken from the Indian treasury. Englishmen ever pay heed to the representations made by the people of India in respect of money. It is believed that some good may result from the Royal Commission recently formed, and that Mr.Dadabai Naoroji will spare no pains in this direction. It is only when the exertions of this gentleman are crowned with success that India may enjoy prosperity and England honour. Are not those Englishmen selfish who delight at the large savings in England's treasury caused by money taken from India, by money recovered in the shape of penalty from the people of India and by money amassed by the English merchants?

For the Fortnight ending the 31st May 1896.

No. 10 of 1896.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

The conquest and annexation of Kafiristan.

2. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 25th May, contains an extract, taken from some other vernacular paper, on the subject of the annexation of Kafiristan. The following is a brief abstract of it:-The Amir of Afghanistan has at last annexed Kafiristan to his dominions and thus fulfilled his long-cherished desire. It is no wonder, because the Kafirs are a semi-barbarous race, quite ignorant of the use of arms. On the other hand the Amir's army is naturally a strong one and has been trained in the Western arts; besides, the Amir, by strange coincidence of circumstances, secured the help of the British Government, who have begun to annihilate those people through him. The Amir would have conquered those tribes long ago, but as they were under the protection of the British Government he could not do so.

By Sir Mortimer Durand's mission to Kabul this question was finally settled, the result being the British obtained possession of Chitral and the unhappy Kafirs were made over to their bitter enemies, the Mussalmans. Now the conquered people

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are oppressed and ill-treated by the troops of the Amir, and several of their boys and women have been brought down to the capital, and it is said, in course of time, a slave trade will commence there. This state of things is really painful.

The Amir, having learnt that different accounts of his actions have reached England, has, it seems, contributed, through Miss Hamilton, a letter to the LONDON TIMES contradicting the above facts.

The British Government had declared that they would not allow the Amir to take possession of Kafiristan, but they forgot their promise when they wanted to take up Chitral. It should be seen how the British Government would get out of this charge of the breach of promise and what would it do to rescue those unhappy beings.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

Vacancy in the Madras Court of Small Causes.

15. Referring to the vacancy in the Madras Court of Small Causes, the ALHAMI, of the 17th May, observes, that as no Muhammadan has up to this time been appointed as a judge of that court, it is advisable that the vacancy should be filled by the appointment of a duly qualified Muhammadan, as such an act of grace and encouragement on the part of Government will fill the hearts of the Muhammadan community with gratitude and induce Muhammadan youths to seek after higher education with more eagerness than they now do.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Editors of vernacular newspapers to be supplied with fortnightly reports.

60. Another leader in the Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA, of the 23rd May, requests Government to supply the editors of vernacular newspapers with a copy of the fortnightly reports submitted by the translators so as to enable the editors to see if the articles appearing in their papers have

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fully translated and brought to the notice of Government.

For the Fortnight ending the 15th June 1896.

No. 11 of 1896.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

Cow-killing riot.

43. The JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 10th June, has a ~~big~~ long article from the DAR-US-SALTANAT, of Calcutta, on the subject of cow-killing and the riots which occured in Sitaghur, and Sirampur during the great Bakrid festival which is situated close to Barakpur cantonment, a Mussalman contractor purchased a cow for slaughter which was deceitfully taken away from him by the Hindus, and, on their refusal to return the animal, a riot ensued. It has been gleaned from the official report that the Hindus were the aggressors in this case.

As regards the riot at Sirampur it is stated that, on the representation of a Pandit, the divisional officer prevented the Muhammadans from assembling at the mosque for prayers and arrested the imam (priest) on suspicion that he intended to sacrifice cows contrary to orders. This high-handed procedure on thepart of the divisional officer is due either to cowardice or to fear of the Bengali press. The Muhammadans are preparing to bring the case to the notice of Government shortly. If the prevention of such riots is really desirable by the authorities, they should permit Muhammadans to slaughter cows, but not within view of the Hindus.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

A hard case.

44. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 8th June, commenting upon the relations that exist between the Political Agents and the feudatory princes, says thus:-"Of course some of the feudatories are well treated, and the different kind of treatment dealt out to them very much depends upon the kind of political agents sent to look after them. If these are sympathetic, everything goes well. If they are not, there is disagreement

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and recrimipations. The politicals complain against the princes; the latter return the compliment. Thus things go on till something serious occurs; A case of this kind has lately been before the public of this land as well as of England. We refer to the Maharaja of Jhalawar, and we cannot conceive of anything more high-handed than the manner in which this prince has been treated. This chief, after being educated at the Mayo college, was vested with the power of administering the government of his State in 1884. In consequence of his youth and inexperience, the Marquis of Ripon, then Viceroy, thought it expedient that he should be assisted and guided for a time by the Political officer sent to his capital, and certain conditions were agreed to by him. These were very severe, but, as the Maharaja was young, it was thought necessary that he should not at once have full power. One of these conditions was that all important matters were to be referred to the Political Agent. As he was only a school-boy when he assumed the direction of the State, he naturally consulted the official in question on almost every occasion; but, as he gained more experience, he believed himself capable of acting independently in small matters, while he referred great ones to the Resident. The result was that in the year 1887 the Governor-General in Council directed that he should be deprived of all power and replaced in the position of a factory report of his behaviour and attitude towards the British Government. All sorts of charges, the most frivolous one can imagine were brought against him. The Maharaja held, and truly held, that there had been no infringement whatever of the conditions laid down. He wrote this to the Viceroy, but the Political Agent's account of the way he conducted himself was believed, and so he had to suffer. In his defence he took up the charges one by one, refuted them, and he ought to have been pronounced innocent, but it appears as if the Government was determined to bring him in guilty. In fact, throughout the whole case there seems to be a desire to show that the Maharaja is in the wrong. He was not allowed to do anything without the permission of the Resident. He could not engage or send away a servant without

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this official being consulted. In short, the Maharaja was treated as a nonentity. He was not allowed any liberty, and could only act through the Political Agent. This state of things went on for years, and the result was that the Maharaja felt annoyed and complained of the treatment he received. This was resented by the Political Agent, this gentleman pronounced the prince to be mad, and recommended that he should be dethroned. This was done without any special inquiry being made; but fortunately the case has attracted the attention of the Indian and English press, so it is to be hoped that justice will be done to the prince and that he will not be allowed to be treated with contumely as he has been of late. The case seems to be that he was driven to desperation and then punished for being desperate. As for the charge of insanity it is all nonsense. It is to be hoped that the prince's many friends in India and England will be able to save him from the terrible punishment that has been inflicted upon him, and which we thoroughly believe to be undeserved."

The grant of permission to Europeans to acquire landed property in Hyderabad.

46. Referring to the sanction accorded by the Government of India to the proposal of Mr. Plowden, the present Resident at Hyderabad, concerning the grant of permission to Europeans for acquiring landed property in the State of Hyderabad, the TILISIM-I-HYRUTH, of the 5th June, remarks that the proposal was contrary to treaty engagements. Such being the case it is a matter for regret that the Government of India approved it without the consent of His Highness the Nizam who ought to have been consulted in the matter. The TILISM observes that though the proposal is not commendable yet it is believed that, in course of time, it will prove beneficial to the State and tend to the promotion of arts and sciences and to the establishment of banks and factories.

The JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 6th June, states that the MUSHIR-I-DECCAN, of Hyderabad, in noticing with disapproval the sanction recently accorded by the Government of India to the

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proposal of Mr.Plowden about the grant of permission to Europeans for acquring lands in the Native State of Hyderabad remarks that the hopes and expectations which Native States had in Lord Elgin have been frustrated. His Excellency is following the footsteps of Lord Dalhousie who was the cause of the Indian mutiny of 1857. Turning to Mr.Plowden, the MUSHIR observes that he is bent upon the ruin of Native States, and it finally requests the Government of India to reconsider this sanction. The Jaridah concurs with the above remarks.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Military expenses of Soudan expedition.

48. The JANOPAKARI, of the 26th May, says that from the way in which the natives of India are treated in South Africa it may be surmised that the Soudan expedition would, if successful, be beneficial to the English only and that it is therefore desirable that the English should bear the expenses of this war. The paper remarks that the resolution of the Secretary of State that India alone should bear the expenses of the Soudan expedition is unjust. The paper adds that during the Governor-Generalship of ~~the~~ His Excellency Lord Ripon, he advocated in strong terms that Indian troops should not be sent on war expeditions not beneficial to India, and that, it sent, the Indians should not be made to meet the expenses of such expeditions, whereas His Excellency Lord Elgin is silent with reference to the questions of cost of the Soudan expedition.

Observations regarding the congress.

49, The ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 1st June, says that the Bengalis are collecting subscriptions from street to street, nay, from door to door, and observes the maintenance of the British Congress committee and the journal, named INDIA, which annually cost sixty or seventy thousand rupees, is absolutely necessary for the amelioration of the people of India, and that, as the people of India are already groaning under heavy taxation, it is desirable that the congress should be more economical by

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limiting the number of delegates, say, one for each district, and should try its best to secure a reserve fund to meet the said expenses. Thepaper also suggests to the congress the advisability of starting a journal in India to be an accessory to the congress. The paper says that last year the Chitral expedition gave the congress a subject for deliberation and that during this year the Egypt expedition will give a similar subject for deliberation, and remarks that as long as Government administers, the country in the manner in which it does now there will always be subjects for discussion among the members of the congress and that the existence of the congress is therefore essential.

The meanness of our white rulers.

51. The SASILEKHA, of the 29th May, remarks that the occupation of India by the British is as profitable to them as it is a source of (+) severance (if it should ever happen in the dispensation of Providence) would no doubt cause suffering to the natives of India, it would equally affect the prestige of Her Majesty's power. It observes that India affords a living to many an Anglo-Indian, and that the British merchants greatly profit by their Indian trade. It regrets that, though justice and impartiality emphatically dictated that half the expenses of the wars against Afghanistan, Chitral and Burma and other neighbouring countries should have necessarily been borned by the British, India was saddled with the whole amount. While the injustice done to India was great, the paper does not know what to say, seeing that, as a matter of fact, India is now required to bear the war expenses in Africa with which it has no/ sort of concern. It notes that the whole press regrets the injustice done to India and it is sadly concerned whether it is ever possible for India to enjoy prosperity while its inhabitants are poor and physically weak and its rulers are regardless of justice.

(+) security to the natives and that, though their . . .

58. The Malayalam KERALA SANCHARI, of the 27th May, has a leader on the miserable condition of the low castes in Malabar and Travancore.

The congressionists to devote attention to the amelioration of the low castes of Malabar.

The SANCHARI points out that, when Europeans do anything to hurt the susceptibilities of the natives, the latter make a great fuss and cry for vengence, but the treatment of the low castes by their own countrymen in high position is infinitely worse than that received by the natives at the hands of Europeans. The National Congress, which is always fighting for political privileges, refuses to open its eyes to the astounding fact that generally the low castes dare not walk on public streets or put on clean clothes or slippers for fear of being severely handled by the high castes, while educated Indians are clamouring from public platforms for simultaneous examination and admission into the voluntere corps. No one deems it worth any notice that the low castes have hardly enough to eat though it is mainly by their ~~xxxxxxx~~ labour that the agriculturist and the landlord live in ease and comfort. It should not be understood from the above, says the editor, that he is against the congress or that the demands of the congress are made from interested motives; but he simply wishes that the congress should also devote a little attention to the amelioration of the low castes.

For the Fortnight ending the 30th June 1896.

~~XXXXXXXXX~~. No 12 of 1896.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(b) Courts.

6. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 22nd June, has the following in one of its leading articles:-Some four years back a Brahman was married to a silly girl according to Hidu rites. At the time of marriage the father of the girl was a convert to Christianity. Shortly after the marriage the mother followed the path of her husband and embraced Christianity. The girl remained behind with her relatives. The husband of the girl ~~xxx~~

Decision of the Christian judges in religious matters.

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lately made an application to the Calcutta High Court, stating that the girl has been decoyed by her parents, who were trying against her will, to convert her to Christianity. The court granted a rule prohibiting the intended conversion; but, when the rule came on for hearing, Mr.Justice Sale, after hearing both sides, delivered judgment, in which he held that the custody of theparents was not illegal and the girl was accordingly restored to her parents who, it is thought, will soon convert her to Christianity. This inconsistent judgement has caused no little excitement among the Hindus (in Calcutta). As the Christian judges are generally to decide the cases which arise from the unscrupulous actions of the missionaries who come down to India with the avowed purpose of converting people of other religions to their own, no better results can be expected by the Hindus; but, in the present instance, as there will be an appeal the decision of the appellate court will be anxiously awaited.

The VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of the 18th June, referring to the same subject, upholds the view held by Mr.Justice Sale and says that it will tend to discourage child-marriages in India.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

The grant of permission to Europeans to acquire landed property in Hyderabad.

47. The SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 22nd June, states that the PAISA AKBAR (place of publication not given), referring to the sanction accorded by the Government of India to the proposal of Mr.Plowden concerning the grant of permission to Europeans for acquiring landed property in Hyderabad, says Government's interference in such matters is quite uncalled for and is contrary to treaty engagements and remarks that so long as Mr.Plowden remains in Hyderabad the State will greatly suffer.

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VI? MISCELLANEOUS.

Protest against Government maintaining an Ecclesiastical department.

48. The ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 8th June, protests against Government maintaining an Ecclesiastical department at a cost of 16 lakhs of rupees per annum from out of Indian revenues. It says that, for the sake of a few European residents, Government has sanctioned a priest for three years for the Cochin State on a monthly salary of Rs.100 and another for the sake of officials employed in the railway company. The paper says that European officials get large salaries, out of which they can conveniently maintain a priest themselves and is at a loss to know why Government propagates Christianity in India at the expense of the Hindus and Muhammadans.

Desirability of conferring on the Indians the power to manage the finance of India.

49. The JANOPAKARI, of the 16th June, says as follows:- In England, South Africa and in other parts of the British dominions, the representatives of the people look after the finance of the State; therefore every year a saving is left, so as to make the financial condition very satisfactory; whereas in India the European officials, who may not be interested in the welfare of the country, manage its finance; hence India's impecuniosity. The paper thinks it desirable that the people of India also should have the power to supervise the finance of India.

For the Fortnight ending the 15th July 1896.

No. 13 of 1896.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

A protest against Government maintaining a large military establishment.

20. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 30th June, remarks that the upkeep of a large military establishment in India--to help the Government of England into its foreign wars--simply serves to drain the Indian exchequer.

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and thereby drives Government to the necessity of subjecting the people to further taxation so as to make their condition more miserable. The paper says that Government pleads want of money for not effecting a total separation of the judicial from the revenue functions of Deputy Tahsildars and for not encouraging higher education, but that upon the Military department it does not grudge to lavish its revenues. The paper styles such an act of Government as a "political stratagem" and requests the commission nominated for inquiring into expenditure in India to pay due attention to this policy.

British administration in India.

22. The HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, for June, remarks that the British are governing India like merchants and not as rulers of a country. Their laws are adapted to their advantage, while their administration disregards the interests of the Indian subjects.

The greediness of the English

23. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 13th July, takes an extract from the RASIKARANJANI which runs thus:-The English are never satisfied with the money they get. They are not mere rulers, but rather ruler-merchants. No nation is so clever in making money. They have various means of acquiring it, which are too numerous to recount here. They make a profit on the school books purchased by children. They receive money in the savings bank at 3½ per cent., but lend money to ryots at 5 per cent. Still our people borrow money from Government for improving their lands. Lately our Government (?) has issued circular No.1555, dated 29th April 1896, increasing this rate of interest to 6 per cent. It takes nearly two years for the ryot to improve a land after the money is borrowed. We therefore hope the Government will not increase the rate of interest, but stick to the old 5 per cent.

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

A remark on the Suakim expedition.

38. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 19th June, remarks that Government is not justified in spending the balance of Famine Relief fund and such other Indian revenues on foreign wars like the Suakim expedition not calculated to benefit India, while it pleads want of money for the construction of a railway and such other works which are highly useful to the people. The paper while appealing to the people of England for redressing this piece of injustice, remarks that the condition of the people of India must be deplorable so long as His Excellency the Governor-General continues to be a puppet inthe hands of the Secretary of State.

News regarding the Indians domiciles in South Africa.

39. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 30th June, regrets to learn that the natives of India, domiciled in Natal, have been by an enactment declared ineligible to vote in the election of a member for the Legislative Council of that State on the ground that India is not represented in the British Parliament. The paper says that Europeans at present look down upon the natives of India, and that, unless they come forward to rival Enropeans in the field of commerce, there is no hope that they will ever claim the respect and regard of Europeans.

Sad fate of twenty-three native merchants domiciled in the German territory in the East Coast of Africa.

40. The SAJJANA PATRIKA, of the 6th July, reports that nearly twenty-three native merchants of India domiciled in the German territoyy, in the East Coast of Africa, have been hanged by the German Government, and that a question on that subject has been raised in Parliament by Sir William Houldsworth. The paper exhorts the British Parliament to regard this as a piece of insult to the British Government and requests that august body to exert its best to obtain this concession from foreign powers, namely, that no British subject domiciled in the dominion of such powers shall be punished for

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any serious crime which he may be guilty of without the same being communicated to the British Government. The paper also urges the Colonial Secretary and the Government of India not to drop this subject till they get satisfactory explanation from the German Government.

An advice to the people of India regarding a certain resolution of the Secretary of State.

41. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 7th July, says that Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, with seven other councillors, resolved that India should bear the expenses of the Indian troops engaged in the Suakim expedition, and that the opinion of the Government of India that India should not be charged with military expenses was disregarded. The paper says that the English Press, specially the TIMES, which generally speaks in favour of the administrative officials, does not approve of this resolution and condemns it as unjust. The paper advises the people of India to hold public meetings and protest against the proposal of the Secretary of State and give publicity to their opinion. The paper regrets to remark that, with the exception of the Bombay Presidency Association and a few other bodies, the whole of India is asleep with regard to this important subject.

The financial relations between England and India.

43. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 29th July, repeats what the STATESMAN says, and remarks that certain items charged to India forcibly illustrate the one-sided character of the financial relations between India and England. Two of these minor items are Cooper's Hill College and the India Office Ball to the Sultan of Turkey. Cooper's Hill College has cost the people of India nearly half a million sterling, and is still costing them £3,000 to £4,000, a year in addition to the interest upon the original outlay, so that for the purely English college the people of India are paying £15,000 to £18,000. The Sultan's ball given in 1867 cost India something like Rs.40,000. This, with interest at 4 per cent., must to-day

represent nearly £1,50,000.

44. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 6th July, says thus:-

Cost of the Indian troops to Suakim.

The despatch of Indian troops to the Soudan will be the means of accomplishing good for the country. The conscience of England is thoroughly aroused. It sees that it would be wrong--a downright robbery--to charge India with any portion of the cost of the expedition. The war was not brought about by India or for the good of India. India had no hand in the matter. The Government was ordered to send troops to Suakim and it sent them. We cannot see how the Secretary of State for India can ask this land to bear any portion of the cost of the force. It would be a fraud practised on the people of this land, and all ought to protest against it. Indian troops ought not to leave this country. If India can spare troops to be sent outside, then it is plain that her military force is too large and it must be reduced at once. India should not maintain men to be sent to any part of the world to fight the battles of England. Should it be thought necessary to have troops sent from India to other parts of the world they should be raised specially for the purpose and should be paid entirely by the Imperial Government. This would be only fair and it would give the empire an extra force to combat its enemies.

45. A leader in the Malayalam KERALA CHANDRIKA, of the 7th July, referring to the indebtedness of India, says that the

The indebtedness of India.

intebtedness is increasing day by day owing to her being saddled with the expenses involved in matters in which she has no direct interest or concern. Whenever any field operations are conducted outside India, or any boundary disputes settled beyond its frontiers, the charges thereof are defrayed out of the Indian exchequer. The cost of maintaining the India Office in London and some consular appointments in China, Persia, &c., is considered an unnecessary drain on the Indian finance. The articel, after

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dwelling on these matters at some length, notices with regret the decision of the Secretary of State that India should pay the expenses of the Indian troops sent to Suakim. Whenever the Government treasury becomes empty by increased expenditure fresh taxes are levied, but that, in spite of this, the debt of India should increase by leaps and bounds is not only a matter to be deplored but is a great misfortune to her.

For the Fortnight ending the 31st July 1896.

No. 14 of 1896.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

The injustice of the British Parliament in insisting on India paying for the expedition against Suakim.

1. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 17th July, condemns the decision of the English Parliament in insisting on India paying for the expedition against Suakim in Africa in spite of the protest of the India Government. The paper adds that not all the advantages of English administration will justify such lavish expenditure. The paper is of opinion that mass meetings should be held all over the province to discuss the injustice of the resolution.

Expenses for the Suakim expedition.

2. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 18th July, referring to the Ealing speech of the Secretary of State for India, remarks that it cannot be believed that Great Britain will ever send, as he asserts, her well-trained troops to India in times of need; for, if a single soldier be taken out of those troops, the British tax-payers would raise great clamour and object to lending the services of the troops maintained by them. The Secretary of State would then find himself powerless to meet the opposition and might have to raise raw recruits and send them to India after training them for a month or two. The paper thinks that the expense of maintaining these troops from their enlistment until their return home would certainly be charged to India and nothing would come out of the British treasury.

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II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(b) Courts.

Rama Gopal Sanyal's book on criminal prosecutions of Europeans by Natives.

12. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 27th July, remarking on the account of criminal prosecutions of Europeans published by Babu Rama Gopal Sanyal, says:-The insults and injuries which the ruling raceheap upon the people of this country have necessitated the publication of this book which has reached a second edition. The present edition gives an account of 120 cases, and those who in season and out of season praise the administration of justice in India will do well to read this book. No fewer than 41 of these 120 cases were prosecutions for murder and 12 resulted in an acquittal. Only in three cases did the offenders receive capital punishment. The rest were left off either with fine or a light imprisonment; but the book by no means professes to be exhaustive. The author has included only those cases which have come under his observation.

It might be said that these offences are nothing compared with those which the Mussalman rulers of India committed against the Hindus; but the Mussalmans never professed to rule the people according to strict principles of justice. There can therefore be no comparison between the two. Even now, if the English should declare openly that they would rule the country despotically or that they would observe one law for the rulers and another for the ruled, there would be no occasion for complaint or for the writing of such books. The duty as well as the honour of the British nation consists in mending these defects which tarnish the fair name of the British administration in India.

(h) Railways

23. A correspondent to the JANAVINODINI, of the 24th July, says that the authorities of

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(h) Railways.

23. A correspondent to the JANAVINODINI, of the 24th July, says that the authorities of the South Indian Railway have replaced the hardworked, but ill-paid, Natives by Europeans and East Indians on a higher pay. It is said that a clergyman would be appointed by the company for the benefit of its Christian servants, and that Government would have to make some contribution. The correspondent is at a loss to know why any portion of the tax collected from Hindus and Muhammadans should go for the appointment of clergymen for the sake of Christian servants in the company's service.

The replacement of Natives by Europeans and East Indians in the South Indian Railway and a proposal to appoint a clergyman for their benefit.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

44. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 27th July, says:-We regret to hear that even the British Parliament, which professes to see justice done to all Her Majesty's subjects in the empire, has denied justice to the Maharaja of Jhallawar. The Rana has ruined himself by listening to the advice of his Diwan and disregarding the effects of the wrath of the Political Agent. The young Raja was led away by the notion that his own sense of justice prevailed everywhere and tried to be ruler in his State not only in name but also in reality, and for this he has been obliged to suffer.

The Maharaja of Jhallawar's case.

50. Under the head, "The unsound policy of the Government of India", the ALHAMI, of the 22nd July, has a very long article to the following effect:-There is no doubt that the Government of India is gradually reducing the powers of the Native States and treating them in an oppressive manner. The character of its policy was shown in the case of Kashmir, which was up to the death of Rambir Singh an independent

Policy of the Government of India as regards Native States.

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State, but after whose death intrigues became rampant. The Government takingadvantage thereof appointed a Resident, who began to interfere in its affairs and subsequently deprived the Maharaja of his sovereign powers.

Such a policy foreshadows the fate of Hyderabad, Indore, Mysore and Beluchistan and even Nipal, Bhutan and Afghanistan. Though Nipal was and still is considered an independent State, yet the presence of a Resident therein renders it dependent, and, as there is no fear of a Russian invasion from that direction and no fitting opportunity has offered as yet, the Government of India is slow in giving effect to its crafty policy in that State.

Everywhere in India a belief is gaining ground that the British Government is averse to the retention of their independent powers by chiefs and princes of India. All the native chiefs of India, who will be invited to England next year on the occasion of the celebration of the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Majesty, might as well be consigned to one vessel on their return journey to India and drowned in the sea, when it would be easy for Government to annex their States.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Public opinion in India and the Suakim charges.

52. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 27th July, writing on the question of charging India with the cost of the troops sent to Suakim, says that, although it is generally thought that there is not much of public spirit in India, there is more of it displayed on occasions than people imagine. Remarking on the charges themselves, the editor says it is all nonsense Lord George Hamilton telling the world that the Soudan is essential to Egypt or that India has anything to do with Egypt. The only object of interest for India is the Suez canal and this is far more essential to England than to India. Even if the canal were destroyed, the loss to India would not be very great while the Cape route was open to the trade of the world. There is therefore no justification whatever for making India contribute

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to the cost of the expedition. The people of all classes in India with the rulers at their head see the injustice of the proceeding and have lifted their voice against it. It is to be hoped that this will be a lesson to the Home Government. The editor then exhorts the people not to allow their interest to relax and to form and maintain a strong public opinion.

53. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 27th July, asks:-

Unjust charges on India.

What has India to do with a mission to the Court of Persia that it should pay £7,000? What again justifies the expenditure of £12,500 incurred in connection with Her Majesty's establishment in China? Where is Jeddah and what have we to do with its consulate that we should be mulcted in the sum of £458?

For the Fortnight ending the 15th August 1896.

NO. 15 of 1896.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The DESABHIMANI, of the 29th July, remarks as follows on the English public opinion with reference to the Suakim charges:-"It is gratifying to find that public opinion in England is so much in accord with our own feelings in condemning the injustice of requiring India to bear the cost of our Egyptian contingent. "Why bleed India," 'Why should India pay,' 'Preying upon India,' 'The milch cow,' The meannes of ministers,' 'The depth of meanness,' 'Melancholy meanness,' 'A masterpiece of melancholy meanness' are some of the sentiments which this unpopular measure has evoked from the English press. It may be too much to expect the Secretary of State to cry MEA CULPA and to extricate himself and his colleagues from their unenviable position in this matter, but nothing short of this will repair, the damage done to the ministerial cause and by this thoughtless measure."

Remarks on the English public opinion with reference to the Suakim charges.

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2. A correspondent to the NILALOCHANI, of the 20th July, reports that twenty-three Indian native merchants were tried for some offence and executed by the German Magistrate in that portion of East Africa which belongs to Germany. The injustice of the punishment was reported to England, but no attention has been paid to the appeal. The English Government should regard it as its duty to take action against the German Magistrate as it took on a former occasion when an English merchant was brought to trouble. It is to be hoped that the Government of England will make no distinction between British-born subjects and subject-races in the administration of justice.

The injustice of the German Magistrate in East Africa and the Necessity for the Government of Englandto take active action in the matter.

3. The ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 8th August, says that the punishment inflicted upon Dr.Jameson was nothing when compared with the crime he was charged with. He was guilty of having undertaken an unauthorised expedition against the Transvaal Republic. It is feared that the British Government will not be thought well of by other Governments for its partiality.

The lenient punishment inflicted by British Government on Dr.Jameson.

5. The MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, of the 1st August, says:-The deposition of an Indian prince is a matter of supreme gravity, demanding the most matured thought and care, and it would be satisfactory if the public could be assured that the Maharaja's case had been thoughtfully and impartially considered. So far as published the charged against the Prince of Jhallawar are vague, and we may well distrust the official version of the matter when we note that absolutely nothing tangible is alleged against the Maharaja.

The deposition of the Maharaja of Jhallawar.

7. A leader in the Malayalam MANORAMA, of the 1st August, protests against the expenses of the Indian contingent to Suakim

Suakim charges.

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being met from the revenues of India and congratulates the Government of India on their able advocacy of India's cause.

Referring to the same subject the Calicut MANORAMA, of the 3rd August, remarks that few persons can be found anywhere who will agree with the Secretary of State in his decision in the matter.

Expenses of the Suakim expedition.

8. In commenting upon the expenses of the Suakim expedition the JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 1st August, says that the war which is now being waged in Soudan is undertaken neither for the benefit of India nor of Egypt, but to regain the lost prestige of the Italians. Such being the case, it does not behove Lord George Hamilton to charge the Indian exchequer with the expenses thereof.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

Drawing the attention of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, to the misdeeds of the Labbays of Triplicane that pelted the ELLAIYAMMAN with stones in the last festival.

9. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 4th August, reports that a band of Labbays in Triplicane pelted with stones the ELLAIYAMMAN while out on procession last year and that some of them were apprehended and punished. The authorities of the Amman temple obtained the aid of a police force this year for passing the Labbay street unhurt. The police constables insisted on the Hindu gentlemen that accompanied the goddess staying behind lest they should be injured while passing through the street. This enabled the Labbays to make a free use of stones and cause hurt to some Hindus. The police force that followed the idol were not able to arrest the culprits. The Labbays would have refrained from using stones if the respectable Hindus that stayed behind had followed the goddess. It is hoped that the Commissioner of Police will exert himself to bring the offenders to punishment and that he will see to the reserve police being in attendence on future festival occasions.

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(k) General.

34. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 4th August, says that the meeting convened in Madras to discuss "the Suakim charges" was largely attended and altogether a success. Many are the advantages resulting from such an agitation when a measure is universally condemned, for the proceedings of meetings so convened may draw the attention of the British Parliament to the injustice of its ministers. The paper desires that similar mass meetings should be held all over the presidency.

Advantages of holding public meetings to discuss measures universally condemned.

40. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 10th August, speaking of the public meeting held in Madras to protest against India being charges with any portion of the cost of the Soudan expedition, says that the meeting was a great success, the more so because the Sheriff refused to call the meeting. The editor, referring to the plea of precedent put forward by the Secretary of State for India, says "suppose a thief who is caught ren-handed and brought before a magistrate pleads that he had committed theft in the house of the complainant several time before with impunity, would the magistrate accept the defence of the accused and set him free?"

The Soudan charges.

III. LEGISLATION.

43. The HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, for July, remarks that it has been watching long time to see if the non-official members in the Legislative Council are able to do any good to the country, and that it has failed to observe any one abler than the Hon'ble Mr.N.Subba Rao Pantulu. When questions are put even by him, the members of Government do no more than make irrelevant and inappropriate replies. The opinions of the non-official members do not seem to have ever had any effect in the matter

Legislative Councils.

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of making laws, each resolution being uniformly carried by a majority of official votes. The paper therefore considers it necessary either to increase the number of non-official members in the Legislative Council or to appoint one native gentleman at least on the executive council. It regrets to find that notwithstanding all the noise and labours of the people, the whole affair of the expansion of the Legislative Councils has proved a mere farce, resulting in no good to the country.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

A warning to the rulers of Baroda, Indore and Hyderabad.

45. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 28th July, repeats the remarks of the CHAMPION, a leading paper in Bombay, in these terms:- The Native States of Baroda, Indore and Hyderabad are so mismanaged as to drive the British Government to the necessity of taking the administration of the provinces into its hands. It is, therefore, desirable that the rulers of these States should take the warning and attend to the needs of their country."

Present condition of the Native Rajas of India.

47. The NILALOCHANI, of the 6th and 20th July, observes as follows on the present condition of the Native Rajas of India:- Many Native Rajas there are in India under the control of the British rule with liberty to govern their territories. There is nothing to complain of the English supervision, except that the abuse of power of some of the Political, Agents is unchecked. Political Agents are appointed to see that nothing is done in Native States prejudicial to English interests; but, on the other hand, they interfere in all affairs unnecessarily. The intervention is a violation of the original understanding between the English and Native rulers. Rajas and diwans are at the mercy of Political Agents who in fact become the virtual rulers of Native States. The inferior position held by Rajas is in some States taken advantage of by

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their diwans and other officials who side with Political Agents against their masters. British Government further bases its decision on the report of Political Agents in disputed points. The Native States in Northern India re instances where the Political Agents transgress their bounds. The Raja of Patna is alleged to have shot his wife and himself unable to endure of the insolence of his Political Agent. The Government of India has failed to inquire into the cause of the suicide, and this betrays a gross neglect of duty. The Raja of Jhallawar is said to have been deposed by British Government on the complaint preferred against him by the Political Agent. It is the duty, on the other hand, of British Government to deal with Native Rajas justly and rspectfully. It is desirable that British Government should have the prosperity of Native Rajas at heart.

Comment on the remarks of the CHAMPION in respect of the attitude of British Government towards Native States,

48. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 4th August, comments as follows on the remarks of the CHAMPION, in respect of the attitude of British Government towards Native States:-With reference to the CHAMPION'S observation "that Political Agents have been secretly instructed to allow irregularities in Native States to increase till they take a serious turn and then report against the mismanagement to British Governemtn, the SWADESAMITRAN says that there has been nothing in the past to warrant the statement. The states of Jhallawar and Kashmir have been quoted as instances, where British Government did not resort to annexation even though it could be justified on public grounds. Neither is there any instance to show that British Government allowed evils to grow in Native States without being checked. The mere fact that Diwan Bahadur Srinivas Raghavaiyangar has been sent to Baroda as diwan is a conclusive proof to show that Government has the good of Native States at heart. The new diwan's administration will be a complete success in spite of the opinion of the CHAMPION, for he will by his impartiality and skill reconcile the factions and effect

many salutary reforms.

The Maharaja of Travancore called upon by the Resident to apologise to a European lady.

53. The MYSORE DESABHIMANI, of the 9th August, learns that in Travancore, one Mrs. Dawson, wife of the Commandant of the Nayar Brigade, invited the Maharaja to a ball, but as the Maharaja was in mourning he did not accept the invitation, nor did he intimate to the lady his inabilitiy to attend. The British Resident considers this an insult to the lady and has called upon the Maharaja to apologise. The editor thinks that it is rather the lady and the Resident that should apologise, the former for her presumption in asking the Maharaja to a ball when he was in mourning and the latter for thinking that the ruler of a state owes an apology to a servant of his. The editor hopes that the Maharaja would not put up with this insult, but address the Government of India on the subject.

Hyderabad Imperial Service troops.

57. In disapproving of the proposed placing of the Hyderabad Imperial Service troops under His Excellency Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Madras, the JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 1st August, says the proposal is unreasonable and it is a pity the Nizam's exchequer has been ~~proposalxisxunreasonable and~~ charged with the expenses of constructing substantial barracks and providing four hundred ponies for the troops which it is unable to bear. The editor proceeds to state that no officer of the Nizam's Government will take any objection thereto for fear of being punished in the same way as was done in the case of the Nawab Vicar-ul-umra when he had on a former occasion objected to some of the proposals of the Resident in regard to the same matter, and remarks it is no wonder if the Imperial proposal are based on injustice and self-interestedness since Lord Elgin, who belongs to the Liberal party, acts according to the wish of the Conservatives, and His Lordship's ignorance of their policy has made him a bigoted Conservative.

VI? MISCELLANEOUS. 553

61. A correspondent to the VIKATA DUTAN, of the 25th July, makes the following appeal to the members of the Indian National Congress:-Many are the advantages and disadvantages resulting from the British rule of India. Europeans do not treat Indians with as much respect and kindness as they showed to them in former days: hence arose the necessity for the organisation of the Indian Congress. Among the benefits of the National Congress, the appointment of Indians to offices of Judge and Collector is mentioned as one; but it is no new privilege. We enjoyed it even before the days of the Congress. The enlargement of Legislative Councils is spoken of as another boon. It cannot be said that any good has resulted to the country from the power of interpellation conferred on non-official members. It is impossible for Indian members to dissuade European councillors from spending money in adirection which the former do not approve. It is almost certain that the privileges we aim at will not be accorded to us, but at the same time it is not advisable for us to remain silent. It would be well if the Indian National Congress would agitate the question of giving the people of India a voice in the appointment of the Secretary of State for India. Let Government nominate two Euroepan candidates, and the choice of one of them for the office be left to the people of India.

An appeal to the members of Indian National Congress.

62. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 31st July, says that the inhabitants of Madras requested the Sheriff to convene a public meeting for expressing their regret at, and adopting remedial measures for, the resolution of the British Parliament compelling India to pay for its Indian contingent sent against Suakim, and that the Sheriff refused to comply with the request. He is said to have passed some remarks on the inadvisability of such a gathering. His attempt to comment

Remarks on the refusal of the Sheriff of Madras to convene a meeting at the request of the leading citizens.

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on the action of the citizens was unwarranted. He was wrong in thinking that they solicited his individual opinion; on the other hand, he was called to do a duty. It is a matter of congratulation that the people of Madras will nevertheless hold a meeting to have their say on the question.

The unnecessary existence of a council to the Secretary of State for India.

64. The ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 8th August, observes that the PIONEER an Anglo-Indian journal, agrees with the Indian press and questions the necessity for the existence of a council to the Secretary of State for India, when there is the Government of India as the proper exponent of the Indian public. The abolition of the said council is one of the questions agitated by the National Congress, and it remains to be seen when the Home Government will be pleased to sanction the prayer.

The shrievalty of Madras.

65. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 3rd August, speaking of the refusal by the Sheriff of Madras to call a public meeting on a written requisition by the people, says that the Sheriff has no right whatever to refuse to call a public meeting and thinks that the office of the Sheriff is a mere sinecure with a good salary, and, if he refuses to call a public meeting when the citizens require one, it cannot be said to be useful to all and the best plan is to abolish the office. The meeting could not, in the opinion of the editor, be considered for a seditious purpose since it was meant to support the action of the Government of India and to protest against an imposition which all people think to be unjust.

For the Fortnight ending the 31st August 1896.

No. 16 of 1896.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Attempts of Russia to construct railway lines in Afghanistan.

1. The VIKATA DUTAN, of the 22nd August, speaking of the railway extentions made by Russia in the southern borders of her dominions both in Europe and Asia, says that the Russians have constructed ~~Asixxx~~ a line far as Viladivastak, a town near the Pacific Ocean. The paper further says that the attempt of Russia to open a line, under the pretext of commerce as far as Kandahar in Afghanistan, proved unsuccessful, as the Amir, notwithstanding the advice of the Government of India to assent to the proposed construction stoutly opposed the opening of a railway in his dominions on the ground that it would facilitate the transport of Russian troops in times of war. The paper is unable to judge of the attitude of the Government of India in this matter, and admires the far-sighted policy of the Amir.

Grant of subsidy to the Amir.

3. QASIM-Ul-AKBAR, of the 10th August, says that one of it Punjab contemporaries states that the payment of an annual subsidy to the Amir together with gifts of arms, &c., in consequence of the apprehended Russian invasion of India VIA Afghanistan, is impolitic, for the reason that Russia will one day or other entrap the Amir and thus pave the way for invading India. It is then suggested by the contemporary that Afghanistan should be conquered and annexed to India.

In combating this view, the QASIM remarks that, if Afghanistan were conquered and annexed, it would be impossible, as experience has shown, for the British Government to exercise authority over its unruly inhabitants. Internal wars and bloodshed would become the order of the day and the Government would be involved in difficulties. The Amir, whose loyalty has been often acknowledged by many a British politician, has done nothing to justify a reversal of the existing policy.

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II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

Race distinctions among officials.

8. The DESABHIMANI, of the 12th August, writes in English as follows:-"Though Mr.T.Varada Rao, our Assistant Collector, has been invested with first-class magisterial powers and placed in charge of the Cuddalore taluk, yet he is not authorised to hear and dispose of appeals against the judgments of Messrs.Coombes and Willimott, who are only magistrates of the third class. We must confess that we can see no valid reason for this distinction. Both of these gentlemen are very considerably Mr.Varada Rao's juniors in the service, but, even if it were otherwise, there can be nothing derogatory to their official dignity in appeals against their judgements being disposed of by the divisional full-power magistrate.

"Mr.Varada Rao is an officer of more than ten years' standing, and, if he can be trusted to dispose of appeals against second-class magistrates in his division, it is a most invidious distinction to exclude from his jurisdiction a couple of third-class magistrates merely because they happen to belong to a different race or a higher service than other subordinate magistrates."

(g) Forests.

Mischief of the ministerial officers of the Forest department.

22. The DRAVIDA BHANU, of the 15th August, says that the ryots in Southern India regard the Forest department as a curse owing to the mischief done by the ministerial officers of that department. It adds that, if the ryots fail to bribe them, they prosecute the ryots for cattle-trespass, and it costs these men no small amount of trouble and expense to get themselves acquitted. The paper further says that, during the sowing season, the said officials

delay the leasing out the plots of forest land, and the ryots are put to much difficulty in procuring wood for agricultural implements and dried leaves for manure. The paper hopes that the higher authorities will attend to the matter here complained of.

Forest Act in Kurnool.

23. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 22nd August, referring to the oppression caused to the people by the recent prosecutions of poor ryots before magistrates in the Kurnool district for not having produced licenses when required, although they had the same at home, and for one of them having in his possession a beam which was suspected to have been stolen from the forest, &c., observes that in 1894, when the ryots in the Kurnool district were oppressed and ill-treated by the Forest officials, the then Governor of Madras deputed a Member of the Board of Revenue to investigate the matter and rebuked, on his report, the Forest officials for their irregularities. The paper does not know what the present Government would be disposed to do if acts of oppression such as the above were now brought to its notice.

(h) Railways.

Treatment of native passengers by Europeans on railways.

25. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 17th August, quotes from the WEEKLY REVIEW the case of European Joint Magistrate on leave using violent means to oust a Muhammadan and his wife from a first-class compartment which he himself wanted to occupy; but, as the Muhammadan was an educated man, the paper says no amount of persuasion, even from the stations master, could prevail upon him to quit the compartment for the benefit of the European.

(k) General

35. A correspondent to the VIKATA DUTAN? of the 22nd

A novel order regarding light-keepers.

August, referring to the suggestions of Mr.F.W.Ashpitel that in light-houses natives should not be employed as lightkeepers and that in their place East Indians and Eurasians should be entertained on salaries of Rs.30 and 40 per mensem, observes that, while all menial work is thrown on natives, these have to make room for MEN of HATS AND BOOTS as light-keepers. The correspondent says that this is neither justice to the hard-worked natives nor economy.

Lord Wolsley's evidence.

37. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 24th August, speaking of Lord Wolsley's evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Finance, says that his evidence was reckless, audacious and insulting to India. He thinks that in the connection between India and England the gain is all on the side of India; but, says the paper, he does not know how much money goes from India to England, ~~is in a great measure due to the e~~ and how the latter has been enriched by the former, and that her greatness is in a great measure due to the connection with India. Many ships touch at Aden bound for other parts of the world in the East and yet Lord Wolsley thinks that India ought to pay for Aden. He thinks that India should pay for everything that can by any possibility be thrown upon her, and he would not only make her pay for the army but also for the navy. This is justice with a vengeance, says the editor.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

Maharaja of Vizianagram's offer.

43. The DESOPAKARI, of the 16th August, referring to the Maharaja of Viziannagram's offer of a lakh of rupees towards the Suakim expenditure, observes that the acceptance of the same by Government would make the other Maharajas feel embarrassed for not having made similar offers, besides inducing in them a fear of probably losing the favour of Government. If this course were adopted whenever an opportunity offered itself,

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the Native States, the paper asserts, would surely come to ruin, and the liberty of the people would be endangered with numerous other evil consequences. It refuses, therefore, to believe that the said offer of the Maharaja will ever be accepted by Government.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Expediency of forming an army exclusively of Eurasians living in India.

46. The VETTIKKODIYON, of the 8th August, says that it was discussed lately in the British Parliament whether if an army were formed in India, composed exclusively of Eurasians resident in the country and granted one-half the privileges now enjoyed by the British army, England might not be spared the trouble of sending out British troops, to India. The paper adds that the plan proposed is quite practicable and will prove a financial blessing to India.

An appeal to the British public regarding the Suakim question.

47. A correspondent to the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 14th August, referring to the Suakim expedition, urges the people of England not to drop the subject altogether on the ground that the House of Commons has once come to a decision on it, but to try their best to bring it again for the reconsideration of Parliament in the same way as questions affecting the interest of the British public are treated in spite of repeated failures. The correspondent says that, if England would deal ~~with~~ by India justly, the Indians would band themselves together in defence of England against all the world if necessary.

A hint to Government regarding missionaries.

48. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 14th August, reporting that a certain missionary lady in Calcutta kidnapped a married woman, leaving her children and husband destitute, remarks that, unless Government steps forward to check the action of

missionaries through its tribunals, the mischief of the missionaries would greatly increase, for which Government alone would be answerable.

A remark on the opinion of Lord George Hamilton on Indian budget question.

49. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 18th August, writes as follows:--When the Indian budget was brought before the consideration of Parliament at its last meeting, Lord George Hamilton praised in high terms the Government of India for its economy in finance. This statement is true in one way, i.e. Government has systematically declined, on grounds of financial distress, to remedy those defects of administration which injuriously affect the interests of the people. Is this economy? If Government had been really economical, the welfare of the people at large would have been far advanced. A large portion of the revenues of India is being spent on the maintenance of the military and civil establishments. Even the surplus balance of the revenues of each district is, instead of being devoted to the good of the people of the district, added to the general fund which is allowed to be rapidly consumed by those two grand establishments. It is really inexplicable how Lord George Hamilton was induced to regard this policy of Government--a policy not at all conducive to public welfare--as sound economy. Lord George Hamilton is not much acquainted with the affairs of India and moreover he is a mere puppet in the hands of his Anglo-Indian councillors. His opinion therefore may not be mature. Persons like Sir Auckland Colvin, Sir David Barbour, who possess greater experience in Indian affairs, never bestow such shallow praises, but, on the other hand, regret that no one has come forward to check the receipts and disbursements of the Indian revenues to give an accurate account of them. The paper then dwells on the many acts of Lord George Hamilton, such as import duties, Suakim question, &c., which are detrimental to the welfare of India, and declares that Lord George Hamilton's action as a whole does

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not merit the thanks of the Indian public.

(52. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 17th August, says that the Madras Congress Committee owes the Committee in London the sum of Rs.23,847 and yet makes no attempts to pay, and wonders why the Madras people are so apathetic although they have a large sum of money at Arbuthnot and Co's to the credit of the Congress Committee. The editor fears that the foes of the Congress movement will point to this neglect and declare there is no life in it. He therefore hopes that all connected with the committee will be up and doing and not starve to death an institution which has been so useful in bringing about the existence of the enlarged councils.)

Starving the Congress Committee in London.

For the Fortnight ending the 15th September 1896.

No. 17 of 1896.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

7. The ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 1st September, reports that during the trial of a criminal case lately disposed of the High Court of Allahabad, wherein a British soldier was charged with the offence of rape on a Rajput lady, the judge made a very sweeping remark regarding the chastity of native ladies, namely, that they give their consent for immoral act for a little consideration, and, if they are detected in the act by their relatives or friends, they raise a cry that they have been outraged. The paper remarks that such insult offered to the women of India ought not to be put up with and that it behoves the Congress to take up the subject.

Remark passed by a Judge of the Allahabad High Court regarding native ladies.

8. The SASILEKHA, of the 4th September, observes that British soldiers in India are very strong, voluptuous and

Alleged rape by Private Burdis.

brutal. As there is not sufficient work for them, they roam about like wild beasts, forcibly outraging the chastity of the Women they come across. When such cases of rape are tried before courts, the jurors (generally their countrymen) pronounce "not guilty" and the judges ~~and~~ discharge the accused, while the injured women and their female witnesses are disgraced by being called (by the defence) prostitutes and the male witnesses that tried to rescue them are insulted as go-betweens. The paper does not know when this grievance will be redressed, and remarks that the white man is not punished at all even when he murders the dark man. Referring to a recent Allahabad case in which a soldier, Private Burdis, is alleged to have committed rape upon a woman in Rajputana, the paper deeply regrets that the High Court Sessions Judge has, as reported, publicly stigmatised in the course of the trial that the native women of India commit adultery for money. If he had really said so, he is, the paper asserts, totally incompetent to be a judge in India. It further contends that the sexual morality of the Hindu women is in no way inferior to that of the English women, and asks the natives of India to meet together in large numbers, to take notice of the judge's conduct and rebuke him. It points out that a former judge of the Calcutta High Court having said that the Hindus were perjurers, was obliged to confess his error. It prays the Government to make proper provision for the prevention of these grievances.

10. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 7th September, says:-

The crimes of Europeans against Natives of India.

It is a well known fact that Europeans who commit crimes against the Natives generally escape punishment. A fresh instance of this is the case of Private Burdis in the Allahabad High Court. This case has been made the more painful to the Hindus on account of the unwarranted remarks made by the presiding judge that native girls give their consent for a small consideration. The judge seems to look

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upon the Hindu society in the same light as the society in Europe.

11. A leader in the Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA, of the 5th September, while commenting upon the remarks made by Justice Blennerhasset, of the Allahabad High Court, on the character of Indian women during the trial of Private Burdis on a charge of having committed rape upon a Rajput woman, observes that the judge's knowledge of the Indian women and his dexterity in turning and twisting cases are really wonderful. The article doubts whether the people can ever hope to get justice and protection at the hands of a judge who follows his own opinion in deciding cases and not the evidence and truth of the matter.

Disapproving of the remarks made by the Justice Blennerhasset on the character of Indian women.

(k) General.

37. A paragraph in the KERALA CHANDRIKA, of the 8th September, rejoices at the acceptance of the Presidentship at the ensuing Congress meeting by Mr.Sayani and is in high hope that at the next Congress meeting the Muhammadans will be represented.

Rejoicing at the selection of Mr.Sayani as president of the coming Congress.

40. Referring to the disturbance which recently occurred on the Cavalry road, Bangalore, in which certain badmashes attacked some Hindu passers-by and two European Military officers for not coming down from their carriages and horses to show respect to the sandal procession of the prophet, which was then passing the road, the QASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 31st August, says the occurance is universally regretted. It is a pity the police, whose duty it was to be present with such processions in order to prevent any breach of the public peace, were conspicuous by their absence. The occurance, it is apprehended, will create ill-feelings between the two communities. The

Disturbance on the Cavalry road, Bangalore.

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QASIM requests the authorities to concert measures to prevent such occurences in future.

III. LEGISLATION.

42. The VETTIKODIYON, of the 29th August, referring to the rape case that was disposed of in the High Court of Allahabad, wherein the accused, ~~remarks that,~~ a British soldier, was finally acquitted, remarks that, as a rule, European offenders, however heinous their crime may be, are left off unpunished by the British tribunals for the reason that the punishment of a European is likely to be regarded as an insult to the British nation. The paper observes that the present rule that European offenders should be tried before European judges and a jury consisting mostly of Europeans greatly contributes to the miscarriage of justice here complained of, and that if, on the other hand, European offenders were tried before two judges, one a Native and the other a European, with a jury consisting of an equal number of Europeans and Natives, the administration of justice would give no room for any dissatisfaction.

A suggestion to Government regarding the trial of European offenders.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

44. The RAJAYOGI, of the 24th August, referring to the report of the debate in the House of Commons published in the LONDON TIMES, in the matter of the deposition of Prince Zalim Singh, of Jhallawar, writes thus (in ~~English~~ English):- "We cannot but draw the inference that so long as Indian princes please the British Residents their position is safe; but, when once they incur their displeasure, nothing short of deposition will be the outcome."

The Jhallawar Maharaja.

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45. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 7th September, has a leader, in which the editor, after showing that Turkey is drifting into anarchy, says that the Muhammadan rulers in India also are far behind their Hindu compeers. Speaking of the Hyderabad State, he says that it has gradually declined since the death of Sir Salar Jang the Senior. The present Prime Minister is said to be unable to do much, and the official who practically rules the country is the Peshi Secretary, who does just what he pleases and has made an immense fourtune by corruption and extortion. This man, the editor says, interferes in every thing, even in the decisions of the highest court in the country. This state of things makes Hyderabad another edition of Turkey in which the Hindus take the place of the Christians in Turkey.

Muhammadan rule.

46. The VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, of the 2nd September, publishes a Kanarese translation of a letter said to have been addressed by the EX-Raja of Jhallawar and says that the letter cannot fail to elicit sympathy for the writer thereof and cause surprise to every one at the conduct of the British Government in dealing with him.

The Maharaja of Jhallawar's letter to the Viceroy.

47. The VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of the 10th September, learns that some misunderstanding has arisen between the Maharaja of Kashmir and the Resident and the abrupt departure of His Highness from Srinaggar has caused some anxiety among the people as to what the issue of the misunderstanding will be.

The Maharaja of Kashmir and the Resident.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

53. The ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 24th August, writes as follows:-Honourable Mr.Pherozeshah Metha requested, at a meeting of

Question moved by Honourable Mr.Pherozeshah M.Metha at the Bombay Legislative Council.

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the Bombay Legislative Council, permission to ask a question regarding the disposal in appeal by the Bombay Government of cases tried in the Agency Courts in the Native States subject to the control of that Government, the object of the interpellation being to bring to the notice of Government that People are not satisfied with the decisions of the Bombay Government in such cases and would prefer to have the appeals heard and decided upon by the judicial tribunals of Bombay. The question was disallowed on the ground that it was of a political character. Mr.Metha has, however, sent up a protest against the decision of the Bombay Government, assigning reasons for his difference of opinion and quoting as authority the example both of the Bombay Legislative Council and of the Imperial Legislative Council where similar questions have been asked and answered. The subject is important, and the decision of the Government of India is awaited with interest.

Difference between the Government of England and that of India.

55. The ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 1st September, writes as follows:-The report that a lady has been assaulted while travelling in a railway carriage in England has stirred up such public indignation that the serious attention of Government of the country has been called to it, and a revision of the railway rules is contemplated. Such outrages have occured in India and yet what has been done?

Lord Wolseley and the British troops stationed in India

57. The QASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 31st August, states that the AUM, of Lahore, in concurring with Lord wolseley in his criticism of the extravagant expenditure on the British troops stationed in India, applauds his Lordship's sentiments and says that British soldiers great ease and comfort in India and live luxiriously. If such is the state of the army, it will be impossible for it to cope with an enemy in time of war.

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For the Fortnight ending the 30th September 1896.

NO. 18 of 1896.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

Apprehending a riot as the result of the Police Superintendent's order in the matter of religious preachings by Hindus.

10. A leader in the Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA, of the 19th September, says that it is customary with the missionaries who use to preach Christianity in the Vaniyamkulam market, Malabar district, to abuse Hinduism in order to extol the Gospel. The Hindus, who could not tolerate this, began to preach their own religion by the side of the missionaries, and this work was undertaken by one Karimpanakkal Raman Eluthatchan. The missionaries, finding their efforts fruitless, contrived means to put a stop to the preahing of Hinduism, and, curiously enough, one day the police under the orders of the Superintendent forbade the above Eluthatchan to preach any more. This unjust and unreasonable interference of the police is said to have enraged the local inhabitants, and the editor fears a riot as the result of this one sides action of the Superintendent. The said Eluthatchan has, it appears, appealed to the Collector against the order of the police, and the article hopes that the Collector who is responsible for the welfare and contentment of the people, will institute a thorough inquiry into the matter and give a favourable decision. If, on inquiry, the Collector finds that such preachings are apt to cause a breach of the peace, the best thing for him to do would be to prevent both the Christians and Hindus from preaching at the market rather than allow only the former.

(b) Courts.

A remark on the criminal case brought against Mr.Chatterton, a Professor of the College of Engineering.

12. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 15th September, reports that a student of the College of Engineering charged Mr.Chattertn, one of its professors

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before Mr.Sultan Muhi-ud-din Sahib, with the offence of using unlawful force, and that the magistrate, after questioning the student as to why he wished to deal so hard with his professor, disposed of the case with the remark that the accused had gone to England and that the student should therefore take out fresh summons on his return, which would be about fifteen months hence. The paper remarks that his judgment induces one to think that, when the accused is a European, the court and the injured party should wait for his convenience to attend the court to answer the charge.

Mr.Sultan Muhi-ud-din Sahib

14. The SASILEKHA, of the 18th September, referring to the charge brought against Mr. Chatterton, of the Madras Civil Engineering College, and to his subsequent departure to England with the permission of the Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Sultan Muhi-ud-din Sahib, expresses its surprise at the Magistrate having informed the complainant, a student, on the day of hearing, to take out a fresh summons against Mr. Chatterton on his return from home. How can a person, the paper asks, on whom a summons has been served, be permitted to go to a distant country without the case being tried? What guarantee is there that he will ever return to India? It further asks how the witnesses of the complainant are to be expected to be able to recollect the circumstances of the case after a lapse of 15 months? The paper is unable to understand how it was that the magistrate had expressly permitted Mr. Chatterton to leave India. It remarks that native magistrates (hindus and muhammadans) in fact their heads when they have to try Europeans. The complainant should, the paper says, petition to the High Court to see how far Mr.Sultan Muhi-ud-din Sahib's proceedings are justifiable.

Weakness of law.

15. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 19th September, remarks that there are numerous cases in which Europeans commit even the most atrocious crimes upon Native Indians and still the law is

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powerless as regards them. In such cases there is room to suspect that there is one law for Europeans and another is for Natives. The paper next refers to Varadaahari's case against Mr.Chatterton in the Court of Mr. Sultan Muhi-ud-din Sahib, a Presidency Magistrate, who issued a summons on the accused, but, when the case came on for trial informed the complainant's vakil that Mr.Chatterton had left for England, on 15 months' leave, and that, if the complainant still wished to have the case tried, he might institute fresh proceedings against Mr.Chatterton on his return from home. The paper asks whether it is not evident that Europeans could freely absent themselves at their pleasure from attending courts and that the law would wait for them. It expresses a doubt whether the same law would wait in a similar case, where (let us suppose) the students thrash Mr.Chatterton for his mischief and he complains against them, and, after the service of summons, the students are absent from court in their native places. Finally, it remarks that in all these cases the law does not at all protect the Hindus.

Unjust remarks by a judge of the Allahabad High Court.

16. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 21st September, says that the remark made by the judge of the Allahabad High Court in summing up after the trial of a soldier charged with rape must have been made in temporary forgetfulness of the state of the highly cultivated European society, for, if he had this in mind, he would never have made such remarks about native women. In the face of the strong evidence and the opinion of the committing magistrate, the judge and the European jury have acquitted a countryman of theirs charged with a serious offence. A Bengal paper suggests that, if the judge does not condescend to apologize for his unwarranted remarks, he must be compelled to do so by means of an agitation in England; but we do not like to be so hard upon the judge. Every man is liable to forget himself, and how can we expect a European judge working hard in a hot climate preserve an even state of mind? It is

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foreign to the nature of the Indians to humiliate a man for such temporary slips of judgment.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Increased taxation.

25. The HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, for August, complains that the Government of Madras have, by their settlement and survey operations, fixed the land-cess, water-cess, &c., so high as to leave nothing to the ryot. The ryots are therefore compelled to give up their lands, and capitalists are hesitating to invest their capital in land.

(k) General.

The condition of the Pariyas in the village of Madayampakkam in Madurantakam taluk.

31. The PARAYAN, of the 5th September, brings to the notice of the authorities that the Paraiyas living in the village of Madayampakkam in Madurantakam taluk, were owing to the recent grant of darkhast of waste lands to the pattadars of the village, not only deprived of the privileges which they had enjoyed from time immemorial of tilling and cultivating the waste and forest lands of the village, but have also been evicted from the place. The paper says that the Paraiyas are at present without any means of livelihood and that their condition is pitiable, and requests Government to lease out to the Paraiyas the forest land measuring about 300 acres which is in the neighbourhood of the village mentioned above.

The proposal to increase the number of English officers in native regiments.

37. Referring to the news that the proposal for the increase of European officers in the native regiments of India has been approved by the Secretary of State and is now under the consideration of the Government of India, the SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 14th September, says that ever since the number of European officers attached to each regiment was

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reduced on economical grounds the fear, which their egiments in--spired, has been comparatively lessened.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

The Hyderabad premiership

45. The TILISM-I-HAIRAT, of the 15th September, says that the SHONKAT-UL-ISLAM, of Hyderabad, referring to the news that the Hyderabad premiership has been offered to, and accepted by, the Nawab Sir Asman Jah on certain conditions and that the present premier and the Nawab Sirwar Jang are threatening His Highness, saying that they will reveal his alleged mal-practices in case of any change in the present ministry, remarks that such a change would greatly benefit the State. Alluding to Mr.Plowden, the SHONKAT says that, on account of the pressure he exerts, the condition of His Highness is getting daily worse and worse, and trusts that he may be frustrated in his hopes. His political life is filled with high-handedness and ill-treatment towards the innocent people of India. The auspicious day of his retirement, which is fast approaching is anxiously and patiently awaited. The SHONKAT advises the Government of the Nizam not to act according to his evil advice.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

A suggestion to the rulers of India.

46. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 11th September, is of opinion, that if Government of India be vested with full powers in finan-cial matters and if the non-official members of the Legislative Council be given the privilege, which they have not at present, of interpellating Government on the Indian budget, the existing defects in the administration of Indian finance will be removed ere long.

A suggestion to Government regarding the coolies at Natal.

47. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 20th September, says that native coolies meet with very bad treat-ment at the hands of European

planters in Natal and that it is desirable that the Government of India should put a stop to coolies being taken to Natal.

49. The RAJAYOGI, of the 14th September, states that, in 1858, when Her Majesty the Queen assumed the government of India, a document descriptive of the privileges and rights of the Indian subjects was promulgated, and observes that it is still looked upon as a great treasure in itself; but day by day it is being disregarded by the administration of the country, and this has produced in the Hindu mind a sense of disappointment. Distinctions of colour have, the paper says, been prevalent, and it would be beneficial to both parties to root them out. The condition of the Native Princes is deeply regrettable, for they feel their position too insecure. It is therefore necessary, the paper remarks, to re-affirm the said charter, which, among other things, brings to light the rights and privileges of the Indian princes. In re-issuing the charter, it should be provided that those that transgress its provisions would incur the displeasure of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and that the administrators of the country should be made to lend their helping hand to the attempts made by the Indian National Congress.

The great Indian charter.

50. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 21st September, says that certain squabbles in the municipal council among the Congress leaders have divided the people of Calcutta and threaten seriously to interfere with the arrangements to be made for the ensuing Congress. Such a state of things will in course of time affect the weight now attaching to the congress and will give a handle to its enemies to scoff at it and will tend to confirm the Anglo-Indians in their opinion that there is no union in India and that the Indians have not the power of organization, and thus it will undo the great work that has been in progress for the last eleven years.

Decline of the Congress.

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51. The VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, of the 23rd September, says that the Secretary of State, in a speech in the Parliament, condemned the way in which Indian newspapers discussed the measures of Government and said that the Indian press ought to be gagged.

The Secretary of State for India on newspapers.

For the Fortnight ending the 15th October 1896.

No. 19 of 1896.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

5. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 5th October, takes the following from an article in the AMRITA BAZAAR PATRIKA on police torture:-"Sir Arthur Havelock has made the Madras officials feel that he will not allow them to do everything at their sweet will. His Excellency is a man of indomitable will and strong sense of justice. Such a Governor is bound to be blessing to millions entrusted to his charge."

Sir Arthur Havelock and police torture.

(k) General.

31. The SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 5th October, states on the authority of a Mannargudi correspondent, that, at the annual meeting of the Wesleyan Mission Society, recently held there, certain Hindus attacked and wounded some of the innocent padres present, suspecting that a Brahman lad was about to be baptised by them. The SHAMS hopes that the authorities will institute an inquiry into the matter and punish the offenders.

Attack on Wesleyan Mission padres at Mannargudi.

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IV? NATIVE STATES.

The Residents and the Native Chiefs.

39. The SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 5th October, complains that British Residents generally make mischief and create hostile parties for the purpose of gaining full power over the Native states in which they reside. The SHAMS advises the British Government not to pass any orders on their reports made against Native Chiefs until and unless an opportunity has been given to the chiefs concerned for defending themselves. If this procedure is not adopted, the SHAMS says misunderstanding will be created between the Native Chiefs in general and the Government.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

One of the subjects for deliberation at the ensuing Congress.

42. The ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 8th October, says, on the information given by a correspondent, that at the ensuing meeting of the Congress the abolition of the Governorships of Madras and Bombay and the appointment instead of Lieutenant-Governors as in Allahabad and Bengal will be discussed, the same beihg economical.

The coming Congress.

43. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 5th October, after expressing great regret at the quarrels now prevailing among the leaders of the Congress in Calcutta, suggests that in future the meetings of the Congress should be held in smaller towns, as the party spirit there does not run so high as in the capitals of presidencies, and wishes that at this year's meeting the Congress, would take up the question of the cost of the Soudan expedition, and of the material wants of the country, which latter subject has been too much neglected in past years.

The subjects to be discussed at the next Congress meeting.

44. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 12th October, says that the following subjects may be considered at the ensuing Congress

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meeting:-

(1) The advisability of reducing Madras and Bombay to Lieutenant-Governorships.

(2) The abolition of Revenue Boards.

(3) The amalgamation of Postal and Telegraph departments.

(4) The reduction of money order commission to one anna for Rs.5 and under.

(5) The issuing of currency notes from a single circle so as to make the same notes current throughout India.

(6) The use of the English language alone in all civil ~~xxxx~~ courts.

(7) The abolition of the section in the Penal Code which makes the giver of bribes punishable.

For the Fortnight ending the 31st October 1896.

No. 20 of 1896.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

The Nile expedition and the NOVOE VREMYA.

3. The SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 19th October, says the NOVOE VREMYA of St.Petersburg, has an article on the Nile expedition, in which it is predicted that, before the capture of Khartoum, Egypt will possibly become quite subservient to the British Government, in which case it is asserted that the power of the British Government will develop considerably and will become a source of constant dread and trouble to France, Russia and Germany who are especially interested in the Suez canal. In order to remedy this evil, it is suggested that the above powers should receive the sovereign rights of the Sultan over Egypt from His Majesty who will not hesitate to vest them in the above powers as he is unable to maintain them.

Referring to the above, the SHAMS thinks that these attacks on and the bad name of the British Government are occasioned by Mr.Gladstone and some of his followers who wish to ruin and entangle the British Government in endless difficulties. Indeed such persons deserve banishment.

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II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

31. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 13th October, reports the case of a Bible woman employed to teach a Hindu young woman at Saidapet needle-work enticing her to leave her home with her infant and her jewels at an hour when her husband and her mother-in-law were absent from home and to accompany her to various places. The object of the Bible woman seems to have been the conversion of the Hindu woman to Christianity. The husband brought against the wife and the Bible woman charges of theft and of leaving, and being carried away from, home for purpose of adultery. The magistrate, who tried the case, has, the paper says, commented strongly on the conduct of the Bible woman and the way in which she has perjured herself in giving evidence. The paper adds that there is no provision of law to prevent such misconduct on the part of the agents employed by Christian missionaries and that on the other hand they are helped by the influence and the wealth of the mission agencies and by the support of a Christian Government. The paper advises its Hindu countrymen to strengthen themselves with money, &c., to put down the mischief of the missionaries.

The malpractices of Christian missionaries.

36. The Mysore VRITTANTA BODHINI, of the 17th and 24th October: Baqrid, July 1890 at at Malegaon, Nasik - Momin sacrifice of a cow in a predominently Hindu locality - Apprehensions of the outbreak of a riot - Mr.W.Doderet C.S., the head of the local civil power together with the chief constable rushed to the bungalow of Leiutenant-Colonel J.R.Watson, who was a first class magistrate and solicited his help - though Colonel Watson persuaded the General Officer Commanding Bombay district to post at Deolalee a body of European soldiers who could be summoned in case of emergency, he managed to preserve order with his own men First Bombay Grenadiers. He also caused the Momin who slaughtered the cow to be arrested for disobeying

The way British justice is administered.

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the Prohibitory order; tried and punished him for breaking the law.

Doderet secretly accused Colonel Watson before higher authorities, who condemned him in secret without giving him even a chance to explain and compelled him to retire from service. Colonel Watson, when he came to know how he had been a victim of a conspiracy disproved the accusation. Nevertheless, the higher authorities including such great men as Lord Cross, Sir George Graves, and Lord George Hamilton, refused to reconsider their decision.

The alleged preparation of the Mappilas to create a disturbance.

44. Referring to the statement of the MALABAR SPECTATOR that the Mappilas are preparing to create a disturbance, that they are secretly supplied with gunpoweder from Cochin and that they have collected a very large number of fire-arms for the purpose, the SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 12th October, asks if this alleged intrigue is similar to that of the Armenians who are protected by Mr.Gladstone.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

The Mappila Act to be enforced in Trichur.

47. A correspondent to the KERALA CHANDRIKA, of the 25th October, says that recently while the Syrian Christians of Trichur were passing a mosque with music and drum on a festival day the Mappilas of the place prepared themselves for a skirmish when they were quelled by the police. The correspondent says it is high time to enforce the Mappila Act in Trichur also.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

A wish that rajas and zamindars should join the congress movement.

61. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 14th October, wishes that native rajas, zamindars and such other millionaries should join the congress movement, and believes that by their co-operation Government will be induced

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to consider the concessions prayed for by the congress of the well-being of the community. The paper regrets that enlightened rajas, such as Raja Suriahkantha and Maharaja Joginthranath, are indifferent towards the congress movement.

Mappilas of Malabar preparing for another rising.

62. The VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of the 22nd October, learns that the Mappilas of Malabar are bringing home gunpowder concealed in kerosine oil tins from Cochin and are mustering about 500 men to commit a riot again. It is hoped that the authorities will take timely warning and prevent any rising.

An appeal to Government for help from a member of the family of king Theebaw.

63. The VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of the 29th October, says that a member of the family of Theebaw who had fled to Calcutta to escape from the oppression of Theebaw and was under the protection of the English Government, by name Nyangyen, having died lately, his sons and daughters have represented to Government that they are starving and are sorely in need of help. The paper hopes that their prayer will be listened to.

The next Indian National Congress.

66. The Malayalam MANORAMA, of the 26th October, observes that the charge brought by certain persons against the Indian National Congress that while it always requires the Government to spend more money for the people it raises a cry of increased taxation all over the land without ever making any suggestion as to how to curtail public expenditure is altogether unfounded. As a proof of this the editor refers to the suggestion proposed to be placed before the next National Congress by a member of the congress committee at Baneras. A printed summary of these, which has been received by the editor is given for the information of the peoplce.

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For the Fortnight ending the 15th November 1896.

No. 21 of 1896.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Grievances of the Indians in Natal.

1. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 31st October, referring to the memorial presented to the Government of India by the Indians in Natal, suggests two measures to be adopted by the said Government--first, that emigration should be prohibited; secondly, that the Government of India should press upon the Home Government the necessity of placing the Indian and European subjects of Her Majesty's dominions and of allied territories on a footing perfect equality in the matter of trade and enjoyment of privileges.

Union of Muhammadan potentates.

4. The SUDARSHANA, for October, says that the Sultan of Turkey has addressed letters to the Amir of Afghanistan and the Shah of Persia inviting them to join in alliance with him. It seems that the Muhammadan potentates will all join together and resist the aggressions of the European powers. It has also become known that China and Japan have joined in a secret treaty.

The suffering of Indians in South Africa.

6. Referring to a lecture delivered by Mr.Gandhi, Barister-at-law, at the Pachaiyappa's Hall on the suffering of Indians in South Africa, the KERALA PATRIKA, of the 31st October, remarks that the conduct of the Sultan towards the Armenians is not to be wondered at when compared with the cruelty that the poor Indians are subjected to by Europeans who are ever ready to preach sympathy and fellow-feeling.

The Malayalam MANORAMA, of the 2nd November, while giving emphatical utterance to the same opinion and bringing out the similarity of the situation of Armenians in Turkey and of Indians in South Africa, expresses the hope that the grievances will ere long be remedied as the cause of the suffering Indians

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has been taken up by the English Press.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

A European criminal inadequately punished.

12. A correspondent to the MALAYALA MANORAMA, of the 31st October, referring to the fine of Rs.50 imposed by the Bhagalpore Sessions Judge on a European named Lee for causing the death of a railway gatekeeper, remarks that the punishment was extremely inadequate as it generally is in the case of Europeans causing the death of natives. He also cites a few instances selected at random of the miscarriage of justice in other cases of the same kind.

(k) General.

A remark on the conduct of an European Commissioner in Bengal.

32. The ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 1st November, writes as follows:-A Hindu youth in Bengal resorted to a Christian missionary with a view to embrace the Christian faith. The boy's father accused the missionary before a Joint Magistrate of having kidnapped the boy who had been in the custody of his lawful guardian. Mr.Kumaragirihdara Narayana Dev, the Joint Magistrate, thereupon issued a warrant to have the lad brought after making the necessary search in the missionary's house. When the missionary reported the matter to the European Commissioner of the division, the latter instantly sent for the records of the case, censured the magistrate for his procedure, and transferred him to another place. Ultimately it was proved that the lad was a minor and that the procedure adopted by the Joint Magistrate was just and proper. This case affords sufficient testimony to show that European Civilians favour the Christian missionaries, both being of one caste and creed. While a native magistrate is thus censured by an European officer for a just and proper discharge of his duty. How can we expect others to administer justice?

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A remark on the mischief of soldiers.

39. A correspondent to the VIVEKA THIVAKARAN, of the 1st November, reports that some two weeks ago a certain cart-driver, seeing that his bullocks would not move, and in view to seek the help of his fellow cart-drivers, who were in advance, ran to them for help on the road leading down to Mettupalayam and that a soldier who was coming in the opposite direction stabbed the cart-driver with his bayonet for no reason whatever and made him fall down. He says that the authorities took no prompt action to arrest the accused who was about to undertake a railway journey, but simply ordered a search after he had gone on in the train. He asks whether the authorities would be so very indifferent if the accused in this case had been a native. The correspondent alludes to the Guntakkal murder, case, and, after pointing out how the prisoner in that case was let go scot-free, remarks that as long as such a state of things continues the mischief of soldiers would be endless and the sufferings of the poor natives would be beyond description.

Congratulating Her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the sixtieth year of her reign.

40. Referring to the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, the SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 2nd November, congratulates Her Majesty on her long and beneficial reign over nearly every nook and corner of the world.

V. PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The Czar and the condition of the people of India.

55. The QASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 29th October, says the Czar has recorded the following views in his Eastern travels as regards India, viz.:-The taxes levied in India appear to be very small and levied in a sympathetic spirit, but the wealth of India is gradually disappearing, of, in other words, it goes to foreign countries. It would not be out of place to mention here that the blood of this country is being sucked and that

the prosperity of the natives is being wrested from them. The outward appearance of the people of India shows that they are happy and contented as their life and property are safe from any civil wars and lootings such as occurred in former times; but the real state is quite the contrary, as, for instance, the Czar says, that at the time when the Maharaja of Baroda was independent, he was purchasing silken cloth to the value of about £80,000 annually from Ahmedabad merchants, but, after he was deprived of his independence he ceased to do so which ruined the cloth merchants of Guzerat, and to-day the experts in the art of weaving silken cloth remain idle and are unable to get meals twice a day.

The QASIM concurs in the above views of the Czar and says the changes that are being made in India in consequence of Western civilization greatly tend to eradicate old arts, sciences and industries.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Another Mappila outbreak anticipated in Malabar.

58. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 2nd November, says that the TIMES OF MALABAR understands that an official report regarding the probability of another Mappila outbreak before long has reached the Collector. When the Zamorin visited the Collector a few days ago, he told Mr. Dance that, from information of a fairly reliable nature that had reached him from the turbulent taluks, he apprehended a big outbreak.

Insult to the statue of Her Majesty the Queen in Bombay.

59. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 2nd November, speaking of the insult offered to the statue of Her Majesty the Queen in Bombay, says that it could notbe the work of the Hindus as they are too loyal to do such an act and worship the Queen as a goddess and hopes that the offenders will soon be found out and receive exemplary punishemtn.

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60. A correspondent to the MALAYALA MANORAMA, of the 31st October, says that the Zamorin of Calicut is said to have spoken to the Collector of Malabar that he has information about a probable Mappila outbreak in the near future and observes that the approaching fasting season of Mappilas may perhaps serve an occasion for it.

An apprehended Mappila outbreak.

A leader in the KERALA PATRIKA, of the 31st October, observes also that a strong rumour is current in Ernad taluk that another Mappila outbreak may soon be expected, and that the Mappilas are getting in ammunition from British Cochin. His Excellency the Governor's reply to the address recently presented to him by the Mappilas, though most favorable, does not seem to have satisfied them. They still look upon the Arms Act and the Mappila Act as unjust enactments directed against their liberty. Although the rioters are generally the poorer classes among the Mappilas yet it is impossible that they should be acting without the consent of some of the most influential Mappilas. The editor suggests that either the Mallapuram police or else a small detachment should be stationed at Pandicad and other places in order that the apprehended outbreak may be prevented. If no such precaution is taken and if the rumour should prove true great loss of human blood will take place ere the outbreak is quelled.

62. A leader in Malayalam KERALA CHANDRIKA, of the 9th November, alludes to the rumour current in Malabar that there is every probability of another Mappila outbreak during the next ramzan festival and that preparations are being secretly made for the same by some of the Mappilas of Ernad taluk. It is said that if the Mappilas once prepare themselves for an outbreak and some of them happen to escape arrest, those that have so escaped are bound to prepare for an outbreak again; and as some of the Mappilas who joined the rebels in the last outbreak have escaped the rumour above alluded to is likely to prove

An apprehended Mappila outbreak.

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correct. A suggestion is, therefore, made that it will be expedient at this juncture to increase the number of beat constables in the Ernad taluk and to take security from those who are known to be roudy characters.

For the Fortnight ending the 30th November 1896.

No. 22 of 1896.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

The alleged contemplated selection of a Muhammadan for the Madras Shrievalty.

11. The QASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 19th November, expresses great pleasure and satisfaction at the news that His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock has decided to confer the appointment of the Sheriff of Madras on a Muhammadan this time, and hopes that a well-qualified Muhammadan will be selected for the post.

(k) General.

Certain suggestions to the Government of India.

20. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 10th November, says that many of the Native States in British India are financially solvent, whereas, the Government of India always suffers from financial distress, for the reason that it maintains a large army which is not necessary at present. The paper further says that the upkeep of a large military establishment drives Government to the necessity of imposing new taxes which are a source of hardship to the people. The paper advises Government to cut down its military establishment and remarks that agricultural banks opened in Mysore and the system of compulsory education introuduced in Baroda are examples worthy of imitation by the Government of India.

Sikharamvari street, Nellore.

22. A correspondent to the ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 14th November, writes that in Sikharamvari street in Nellore there

are more than 20 houses in the occupation of Hindus and only three or four belonging to the Muhammadans and that the mosque is 50 feet from the road. He objects to the new name, "Jumma mosque street," given to it by Mr.Wynne as the Hindu residents in the street are more ~~thax~~ numerous. He states that this year Mr.Scott prohibited Hindu processions from passing along the street on Dasara days. In issuing this order he followed Mr.Wynne who reversed the orders of Mr.Macleane. In this manner each Collector is acting according to his own whims. The correspondent regrets that the Hindu residents of the street are subjected to great inconvenience, and he does not know why a particular sect should be favoured more than another in the matter of privileges to use a highway under the benign and impartial administration of Her Majesty. He prays that the Government may call for the records bearing on the subject and grant the Hindus equal and common rights in the use of the various streets of Nellore.

III. LEGISLATION.

Desirability of passing a rule regarding cases of defamation brought against editors of newspapers.

27. The ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 8th November, wishes that it should be ruled that all cases of defamation brought against the editors of newspapers ~~kxxx~~ should be ~~plxxx~~ preferred before the criminal courts of the places where such newspapers are printed and issued. The present rule ~~with~~ which authorises the complainants in such cases to prosecute the editors at any place they please tends to harass them and to drive them to the helpless condition of effecting a compromise with the complainants. The evil of such a predicament would be that the irregularities of officials would remain unexposed and unremedied.

The Berars.

31. The Karnataka Prakasika, of the 30th November, says:- The Berars were originally wrested from the Nizam on account of a certain sum of money due by the Nizam and were to be returned

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to him as soon as the British Government had recouped itself; but, when some years ago the Nizam's Government asked for the fulfilment of this condition, the people who had tasted of the sweets of British administration objected to being made over to the Nizam and hence an agreement was entered into by which the British were to keep possession of the provinces, but were to hand over to the Nizam whatever balance of revenue remained after meeting the expenses of the administration. After this, a good amount of money was paid to Hyderabad. We believe that at one time as much as thirty lakhs of rupees were thus paid over; but, gradually, this amount diminished till now only about four and-a-half lakhs are forthcoming. This is little less than downright robbery on the part of the British Government. The machinery of the rule is of the most expensive description and so the Nizam's share is very small. He is being unjustly treated. It throws a slur on the good faith of the British Government. It makes people say that it does not treat the Native princes as it ought to do.

The Nizam's visit to England

35. Referring to the news that His Highness the Nizam has been invited by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India to visit England next year, the SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 16th November, says it is not known if the Nizam undertakes the journey at an enormous expense of money at this time of scaricity. The SHAMS remarks that it is advisable that the Imperial hostess should pay the expenses of her distinguished guest. Such a gracious act on the part of Her Majesty would be becoming to her rank and dignity.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The usefulness of the Congress.

47. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 17th November, contrasts the constitution of the Government of England with that of India, and the voice and influence which the people of England of their country with the little or no political privileges possessed by

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the people of India in the government of their country, and says that the Congress is organised with the object of demanding from the imperial authority the same political rights and privileges as are now enjoyed by the people of England.

Maltreatment of cooly emigrants in Natal.

48. A correspondent to the same paper, speaking of the sufferings of the natives of India in Natal, says that the rule that a native cooly, after the expiration of his term of service, should either return to India or remain there on paying a poll-tax of £ 3 PER ANNUM must necessarily operate as a severe and stringent measure on the coolies. The correspondent then complains that the present "Protector", an officer whose duty it is to protect the coolies against all kinds of oppression, is not acquainted with Tamil or Hindustani,-and this proves an impediment to coolies in representing their grievances to him, and the coolies therefore derive very little help from him. The correspondent then dwells on a few cases of violent treatment sustained by the coolies at the hands of their masters, and remarks that cases of suicide,--a means generally resorted to by the coolies as a way of escaping from the inhuman reatment of their masters,--increase day by day and that it behoves the authorities to pass measures to protect them from such high-handed oppression.

Invitation to His Highness the Nizam

49. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 25th November, remarks that the invitation to the Nizam and other Indian princes to witness the forthcoming celebration of the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress affords fresh opportunities for saddling India with heavy expenditure, and observes that as the invitations are strictly private and not of a political character and as India is suffering from a serious famine, the Government of India should take time by the forelock and impress upon the Home Government the necessity of meeting all such expenses from the over-rich British treasury.

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50. The RAJAYOGI, of the 23rd November, complains that the Government of India is sacrificing the interests of India for the benefit of labourers in Lancashire and others. The articles required for use in India are purchased in the United Kingdom instead of in the cheapest market and instead of native industries being encouraged. It regrets that the Act passed by Lord Ripon for encouraging native manufactures has been nipped in the bud, that it has become a dead letter, and that the prayers of the Indian manufactures have ever remained unheard. It thinks that great advantages may be secured both to the rulers and the ruled by removing the various restrictions under which native manufactures have been placed ever since the year 1883, and asserts that, with a little help from Government, all the railway materials (now got from England) can be manufactured in India and that neither capital nor labour is wanting for the enterprise. The present law is most unfavourable to the growth of Indian manufactures and needs to be cancelled. Stating that native industries developed themselves when Lord Ripon's Act was in force, it remarks that the present impediments are nothing more than the existing law and the wish of the Secretary of State to favour his countrymen. It is confident that Indian manufactures can be purchased as cheaply as the English ones, and prays the Government of India to abolish the Stationery department attached to the India Office and to encourage native industries and manufactures by creating a demand for them.

Government of India and native industries.

51. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 23rd November, says that the present famine in the country makes it incumbent on the congress to take up the question of the Famine Relief Fund formed after the famine of 1877-78. This fund, says the editor, was raised by means of exceptional taxation, and, though some complained of the incidence of this taxation, they felt the cause was a good one and submitted with a good grace; but the Afghan war swallowed up the whole of this fund and something

The Congress and Famine.

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more besides. The people feel that the Indian Government has been guilty of a breach of faith with the tax-payers of the land. It would be well therefore for the Congress to bring the matter forward and have a discussion over it. Another fund should be formed and some method should be found by which to have the money replaced.

For the Fortnight ending the 15th December 1896.

No. 23 of 1896.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

A prayer regarding the sentence of death passed on some Indians in German Africa.

1. The SAJJANA PATRIKA, of the 7th December, reports that in German Africa nearly twenty-three Indians had been sentenced to be hanged for having taken part in a riot and that subsequently the punishment of death was commuted to one of imprisonment. The paper prays the Government of India to institute inquiry as to the nature of the offence committed by the accused and the procedure adopted by the German authorities.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

Appointment of a Muhammadan to the Madras Shrievalty.

11. In thanking His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock for the appointment of Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur as Sheriff of Madras, the SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 7th December, says it is a matter for great gratification that His Excellency has not overlooked the request of the Muhammadan community of Madras.

Referring to the same subject, the JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 5th December, notes, with great gratification, that His Excellency Sir Arthru Havelock has fulfilled his promise made to the Muhammadan deputation that waited on His Excellency at the time when His Excellency received charge of the Government of Fort St.George, and says no better selection could have been made as Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur not only possesses

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educational qualifications but also, belongs to the royal family of the late Tippu Sultan. The Muhammadan community of Madras appears very much gratified thereby. The JARIDAH, after enumerating the services of his father, the late Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, who was for many years an additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council, hopes that His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock will include his name in the New Year's Honours List.

(d) Education.

Mappila education.

15. A leader in the KERALA CHANDIRIKA, of the 3rd December, says that the reason why the attempt to spread education among the Mappilas is a failure is that the educational rules on the subject are defective. It is the masses that really requires to be educated and the masses are generally extremely poor. The Mappilas in the interior parts of Malabar are so miserably poor that, in order to keep body and soul together, both yound and old among them have to work alike. To such, therefore, the idea of sending their children to school for education means depriving them of part of their daily bread. The Mappila schools in the interior parts, therefore, though favourably reported on, do not educate as many Mappila boys of the above description as is desirable. Again, owing to a groundless belief that it may be against the principles of Muhammadanism to allow Mappilas to acquire education from Hindu teachers, the Mappila schools are placed separately under the immediate supervision of Mappila heads. Though it is desirable that Mappila inspectors and other officers should be appointed, the above arrangement certainly is one that should be discouraged, and efficient Hindu and Christian teachers, &c., should be appointed to impart education to the masses of the Mappilas. Mappila schools under the management of Hindu and Christian teachers, &c., produce better results than others is amply evidenced by the prominent place now occupied by two such Mappila

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schools in Calicut. It is, therefore, hoped that the defects in Mappila education here pointed out will be duly considered and removed by Dr. Duncan after his visit to Malabar to inquire into the present condition of education in that district.

(k) General.

The Russians and the people of India.

30. Referring to the measures which are being adopted by the Russians for the relief of the famine-stricken people of India, the QASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 26th November, says there is no doubt that by such phialanthropic acts on the part of the Russians the people of India will be captivated, and that it behoves England to keep an eye on the tricks and stratagems of the Russians and to be careful that the hearts of the people of India in general be not wounded by any acts of Government.

III. LEGISLATION.

A suggestion regarding the ~~[illegible]~~ constitution of the Local Legislative Council.

32. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 30th November, writes as follo[ws]: In the Local Legislative Counci[l] the number of the non-official members is twelve, of whom seven are elected by the people and the remaining five are nominated by Government. Among these five men, only three deserve the nomination of Government, viz., the members represen[-]ting the Planters' Association, the Landholders' Association and the Muhammadan community. The other two may be elected by the people. It is therefore suggested that it should be ruled that in future the Local and Municipal Boards should return six inste[ad] of four members as at present, so that on the whole there may be nine members in the council representing the people.

~~VI. MISCELLANEOUS.~~

~~44. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 24th November, hearing that the Government of Transvaal has~~

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

44. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 24th November, hearing that the Government of Transvaal has passed a Bill compelling the Indians, who are settled there to vacate the place and settle in another locality specially allotted to them, for the reason that they are dirty in habit and therefore do not deserve to live in the midst of Europeans, advises, the people of India to hold public meetings throughout the length and breadth of this country and to memorialise the Colonial Secretary to adopt such measures as will prevent the authorities of South Africa from indulging in the maltreatment of the natives of India repeatedly complained of.

An advise to the people of India regardingthe Indians in Natal.

45. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 24th November, writes as follows on the necessity for giving the Congress a permanence: Although the Congress has been in existence for twelve years, it has not acquired a permanent footing in the country. No rules have been framed yet for giving the Congress a regular constitution. The Congress has existence only during the time that it sits. The delegates chosen by the people meet ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ together for business, and, after the business is over, they disperse and the Congress ends. This is not as it should be. The question of a permanent constitution to the Congress will, as ~~xx~~ agreed at the last Congress, come up at the Congress of this year. There are some who are of opinion that it is well to leave the Congress to the growth of time and not bind it by fixed rules. They say that in England and France national institutions grew of themselves; but what is good for one country is not necessarily so for another In America ~~xxxxxx~~ in the United States--the constitution is fixed by law and it works well. In India also it is necessary to give the Congress a form fixed by rules and to arrange for permanent committess, central and subordinate. Such committees are necessary for carrying out the resolutions of the Congress.

An exhortation to the congress leaders to make the congress a permanent constitution.

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All things considered, the wisest course would be to give the Indian National Congress a written constitution and a permanently working form.]

46. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 27th November, writes as follows:-It seems that some of coolies in Natal being unable to bear the maltreatment of their masters proceeded to the city of D'Urban to prefer complaints to the magistrate of that place. A police sergeant of Natal also arrived there with a warrant to arrest the coolies and to take them before the Protectot of Emigrants. The coolies, on seeing the police, attempted to hang themselves with the cloths which they had tied around their waist. They did so with the object of escaping the police arrest; but their attempt proved unsuccessful, as the sergeant soon came up to the spot where they were and cut the cloths. After a while the sergeant got them chained and directed the police to carry them on their shoulders, who, being unable to carry them beyond some distance, unmercifully threw them on the road that was full of granite stones which seriously injured them. The sergeant moved by their shrieks and agonies, ordered the constables to carry them in carriages. Whether this story is true or untrue, it is difficult to tell; but it may not be untrue as the account was published in the NATAL ADVERTISER of the 7th October. The fact that the coolies set no value on their precious lives is itself unquestionable proof of the cruel treatment they receive at the hands of their European masters. It is hoped that Europeans in this country will take steps to moderate the severity of their brethren in Natal.

Maltreatment of nativesin Natal.

The paper advises Government not to send Indians to Natal and advises its countrymen not to emigrate thither so long as they are allowed no protection against the ill-treatment of the European settlers in that colony.

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47. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 7th December, in a leading article, compares the merits of the present and former English servants of Government and says that the latter were more in sympathy with the people, they knew more about them, and believ they had more interest in the country than the present men. They were sometimes rather rough in their treatment of the people, but on the whole they felt for them and tried to do them good; but the present men, says the editor, owing to the increased facility of communication with England, feel that their sojourn in this country is only temporary and that they have nothing in common with the people and think more of home than of India, and yet they do not take into account the changed circumstances an expect to be looked up to by the people with the same affection and respect as their predecessors enjoyed. The present officials, says the editor, will, by running counter to the aspirations of the people, lose their influence with all thinking men, and, instead of earning their gratitude may earn just the opposite.

English officials, past and present.

48. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 14th December, in speaking of the coming Congress blames the Bengalis for their indifference in paying money for the expenses of the Congress, and says that the two questions that will chiefly engage the attention of the Congress are the famine fund and the growing expenditure of the Government. The editor says that no royal commission on the expenditure is necessary to make it plain that the military expenditure of the Indian empire is becoming larger and larger, and asks: "Are all the soldiers now employed required?" If India could do for some time without the force that was sent to ~~the delegates not to relapse into indifference after the~~ Suakim, it must be able to do without it for ever. The editor then exhorts the delegates not to relapse into indifference after the meeting of the Congress is over, but to educate the people in Congress matters.

The coming Congress.

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50. A leader in the Malayalam KERALA SANCHARI, of the 2nd December, regrets to find that the people do not take to much interest in the Congress movement as they were doing formerly.

Delegates to the National Congress to be elected, &c.

Delegates to the Congress are generally elected by the end of October, but this year no preparations have as yet been made in this presidency for convening meetings to elect delegates though there is only one month for the congress. It would not matter much if the indifference now shown by the people wasat the time when there were eminent men in the Congress. Mr.Hume, who was the life and soul of the movement, has owing to his old age finally retired and gone home. Mr.Norton too has practically cessed his connection with the Congress. Men like Messrs. Subbrahmanya Aiyar, Tyebji, Ranade, &c., who were the pillars of the movement, have became Government servants and so they cannot openly render us any assistance. Lately there was a great loss to the congress in the death of Mr.Mano Mohan Ghose. When such calamities have happened to the Congress, it is needless for us to say what will be the fate of the Congress if all the Indians do not unanimously and zealously work forit. As majority of the people are well aware of the manifold advantages we have derived from the Congress, it is unnecessary to recapitulate them here. Although the Anglo-Indian editors used to show all the symptoms of a fit when the Congress men urge the improvements to be effected in the administration of the country, yet experience has taught us that our benevolent British Government will not refrain from gradually effecting such improvements as are deemed expedient and feasible.

For the Fortnight ending the 31st December 1896.

No. 24 of 1896.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

10. Referring with great gratification to the appoint-

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ment of Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur to the Madras Shrievalty,

The appointment of Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur as Sheriff of Madras.

the QASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 7th December, thanks His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock for the same on behalf of Muhammadan community, and says Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur is a respectable young gentleman of high qualifications and is connected with the Muhammadan Royal family of Mysore. In connection therewith, the QASIM requests the Government of Madras to elevate Muhammadans to the Small Causes and High Courts' benches, respectively, selecting them from amongst the Deputy Collectors who, it says, possess sufficient judicial qualifications. It further notes that the Mysore offcial world was entirely devoid of the Muhammadan element, but Mr.Bowring the late Chief Commissioner, introduced it therein with the result that the Muhammadans appointed were gradually promoted to the Town Magistracy and to Deputy Commissionerships where they have proved themselves painstaking and honest. It solicits His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock to confer on Muhammadans higher judicial appointments having regard to political grounds as well as to the welfare of the Muhammadan community. This act, on the part of His Excellency will tend to the advancement of education amonst the Muhammadans.

(h) Railways.

Harsh treatment accorded by the European stationmasters in the South Indian Railway.

19. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 18th December, commenting on the evils of appointing Europeans or Eurasians as stationmasters in the South Indian Railway, cites as an instance in point a case, where a servant of the Traffic Manager of the South Indian Railway, who arrived at the Egmore Station, was struck on the nose by the European stationmaster at Egmore so severely as to cause profuse bleeding. The paper remarks that, while a servant of a leading official in the same railway service is accorded such brutal treatment, the nature of the treatment which other people are likely to meet with at the

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hands of such European stationmasters can be better imagined than described.

III. LEGISLATION.

37. The Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA, of the 12th December, refers to the questions asked at the last meeting of the Legislat[ive] Council and to the replies of Government thereto and says that there were as usual too many questions, and that some of them were quite absurd and out of place. It also says that the replies given by Government to som[e] of the questions, such as the admission of children of all classe[s] into the railway schools, the training of young civilians as tahsildars, and the taking of minors under the Court of Wards to Ootacamund, &c., are, in the public opinion, equally absurd and unsatisfactory.

Considering that the replies given to the questions put in the Legislative Council are unsatisfactory.

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